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The Daily Commercial.

Important Order by Maj. Gen. Couch.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T. OF SUSQUEHANNA,
CHAMBERSBURG, PA., Nov. 1st, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 65.

I. That the interest of the Government and the welfare of the Department may be maintained, it is ordered that all refugees and deserters from the rebel lines, and citizens from States in rebellion, who are now within this Department, or may enter it, before the eighth (8th) day of November inst., shall report to the nearest district or town provost marshal, that they may be registered, their residence and description recorded, and to receive proper certificates and passes. Persons belonging to any of the classes herein mentioned found within the limits of this Department, on or after the date named, without authority, or who, by publishing, counseling or advising, destruction of life, or property, or in any manner acting as enemies of the Government, will be regarded as spies and subjected to summary punishment.

II. In view of the approaching election, deserters from the army and the draft may return to their homes, and every effort must be made to arrest and hold them to the service they owe their government.

III. Military commanders, District Provost Marshals, their deputies and assistants, within this Department, will be held responsible for the faithful execution of this order, and will adopt such measures as will best secure the desired object.

IV. All law abiding citizens are earnestly requested to act in conjunction with the proper authorities, and to aid them, if necessary, in the enforcement of the instructions herein set forth.

By command of MAJ. GEN. COUCH.
(Signed) JOHN S. SCHULTZE,
Assistant Adjutant General.
T. BRENT SWAINGEN,
Official: Captain and A. A. General.

Rumors of a Rebel Raid on the Border.

Great Excitement—Preparations by the Authorities—Exaggerated Reports—Good Results.

On Monday the city of Cleveland was thrown into a state of great excitement, caused by the rumor having been made current that a raid by Rebels and rebel sympathizers from Canada was about to be made, and that armed desperadoes who had found the people of Buffalo and Detroit prepared for them were about to make a descent upon their city. Dispatches were received from high authorities to the foregoing effect. Accordingly, steps were taken to provide for any such visitors as might make their appearance a very warm reception. All the incoming trains were watched for the scoundrels, but they appeared not, at least no demonstrations were made. By midnight, the people resting assured that they were well prepared for anything which might transpire, became content, and all was quiet. The people are getting convinced that thorough home defense organizations will be of service in the event of either rumors or realities, so long as the sneaking rebel thieves and robbers are prowling about the streets of Northern cities.

On Sunday evening Detroit was thrown into great excitement, by a dispatch from the Mayor of Toronto, that a gang of desperadoes had left Canada to burn the city. The military and fire companies were called out, and all the depots and public buildings were strongly guarded.

On Thursday evening previous, Sandusky was similarly excited by the arrival of thirty Canadian roughs, who, after committing several assaults, were arrested.

Disturbances in Clearfield County.

Erie in a State of Excitement.

The Erie *Dispatch* of yesterday has the following paragraph in reference to the movements of conscripts in Clearfield county:

The conscripts, to the number of one hundred, in Clearfield county, have organized to resist the conscription, and Col. Campbell has made a requisition for five hundred men, with which to enforce the law. This trouble has been anticipated all along, and the only wonder is that the Provost Marshall did not meet the insurrectionists with an armed force at the beginning.

We are informed that, owing to the foregoing disturbance and the rumor that some of the Canadian raiders were in the neighborhood, the people of the city of Erie were very much excited all day on Monday. The City Councils met and provided measures for the protection of the city, and we understand from excellent authority that steps have been taken to render the safety of Erie certain against any assault which may be made by raiders. In connection with the conscript disturbance, we are informed that an officer in the employ of the Government was shot dead in Clearfield county, a day or two ago, while engaged in the performance of his official duties.

Torchlight Procession.

We trust that there will be a general illumination by the Unionists on the route of the Torchlight Procession, to-morrow evening. Show, give light, and display your colors!

JOHN IN.—Let Union men join in the Torchlight Procession to-morrow evening. Let them spend an hour to-day in preparing transparencies, on which shall be inscribed sentiments appropriate to the occasion.

George Francis Train's Reasons for the Faith that is in Him.

The following spicy letter of George Francis Train will be read with pleasure. It is a *nutshum in parvo* rebuke to Copperheads generally:

DANVILLE, Pa., Oct. 29, 1864.

To the Editor of the Age of Philadelphia:

SIR: The *Age of Treason* has arrived. Many thanks for your complimentary editorial. A column just before election is appreciated. You open with "The Abolitionists have drawn a prize in the political lottery." That's so! You close with "What has happened to change his opinions?" Let me reply. I supposed the Democratic party would have had sense enough to come over to me. How could they expect me to come over to the T. P. platform? If I had three planks: *States Rights* that is SECESSION; *Free trade* that is DISUNION; *Peace on any terms* that is DESTRUCTION; *Repudiation*, that is INFAMY.

My impeachment of the President was made at Chicago in the light before the nomination; and when you put up the man who recommended the illegal acts alluded to, I thought it time to change their was time to change. *Wise men change opinions; fools never do.* If the Convention had followed my lead, and nominated John A. Dix, you would not now be dependent on the defection of one Democrat to defeat you. I told Barlow and General Ward that my hot shot would go through their "Alabama" candidate, and I am glad to see they are the chief point of the *Age*. Fire a stone into a pack, and the hound that is hit is sure to howl.

The difference between us is, you have party on the brain—I have country. You cheer when gold goes up—I hiss. You despond when Sheridan beats Early—I cheer. You want to throw poor men out of employment by free trade—I want to give them higher wages by protection. You go for the English candidate—I for the American. You prefer the Jews—I the Gentiles. *You recommended the surrender of York*—I would have died first! Your party has no opinions—mine has. You say "I was not a member of the Chicago Convention"—I say you are a party, and say it offensively. But (as I am not a proud man) if I have offended you by my recent course, I am willing to accept your apology, for

While the Union lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest traitor may return.

Yours, &c.,
GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

INSURANCE RATES.—The subject of an improved tariff of rates has been earnestly discussed at the late meetings of the board. As far as we can learn, there is a fair prospect of agreement on this head. It is indispensable to the prosperity of our fire companies that the rates should be increased, so as to meet the many new obligations imposed on the interest, even independent of the increased cost on every loss in these times. Many companies, of even the best standing, have not made three per cent. profit on the last six months' business while many have made no profit at all. It is clearly noted on the sales of insurance stocks, that there is a marked falling off in the quotations. By this time, the experiment of how to do business under first cost, ought to have been sufficiently tested. All personal preferences and small jealousies should be sunk and put wholly out of sight in view of the prime necessity of keeping the business in a paying condition. There is nothing which a "grateful public" is less grateful than for cheap insurance—claims for losses are never made moderate by the consideration of having paid a very low premium. Good insurance is worth good premium; no other insurance is worth anything, nor, in fact, amounts to anything. "To participate or not to participate," is the question. A fair rate for a fair indemnity is what is now required.—*Underwriters' Weekly Circular.*

A dispatch from Indianapolis says it is reported that Mr. Gaff, Senator for Dearborn County, holding over, has come out from among the copperheads and given in his adhesion to the Union. Others will go and do likewise.

Governor Morton has received a perfect deluge of letters, threatening his assassination unless the conspirators now on trial before the military commission are released. Some of these purport to come from a council of ten, who have sworn the most horrid oaths to take his life. The Governor doesn't scare worth a continental cent.

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1864. NO. 44.

MASS MEETING AT FREEPORT.

Union Meeting in Freeport—Over 5,000 People in Council—Butler, Armstrong, Westmoreland and Allegheny Represented—Speeches by Ex-Governor Wm. F. Johnston, Rev. Colonel Moody, of Ohio, Billings G. Childs, Esq., Rev T. W. Boyle, of West Elizabeth, and others —Songs and Music.

In company with the delegations from Pittsburgh and Allegheny we attended the grand Mass Meeting of the loyal men of Armstrong, Butler and Westmoreland counties, held in Freeport, Armstrong county, yesterday. The delegations numbered about four hundred, headed by Smith's brass band, accompanied by the Allegheny Glee Club, marched in procession to the depot of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and at ten o'clock left for Freeport. All along the route the excursionists were cheered by loyal men and women. About twelve o'clock the train reached the Aqueduct, a mile or more above the town, when a procession was formed, marched over the river, and down the Freeport road, to Freeport. Arrived in the town, the greater portion of the delegation were billeted among the hospitable Union men of the place, who had provided for the wants of the inner man. Before separating for dinner, the procession. Pittsburgh and Allegheny delegation on the right, marched through the principal streets and halted in front of the "Keystone House," on Market street where the main stand had been erected. After an hour or more spent in discussing the good things provided by the large-hearted Union people of the town, the multitude assembled, and was called to order by Dr. R. McCurdy, who announced the following officers:

President—D. C. SALSBERRY, Freeport.
Vice Presidents—Hon. John Woods, Freeport; Henry Truby, Allegheny township; Dr. W. Morrow, Leechburg; Wm. Rhea, South Buffalo township; J. E. Meredith, Kittanning; Wm. Parker, Buffalo township, Butler county; Jonathan Walker, Clinton, Butler county; W. Cruikshanks, Winfield township; E. Marland, Saxonburgh; Benj. Harrison, Parn township, Allegheny county; Wash. Beale, Harrison township; John Porter, Tarentum; Samuel M. Gary, Allegheny township, Westmoreland county; Capt. Allen, Burrel township, Westmoreland county; Wm. Owens, Allegheny City; G. B. Sloan, North Buffalo township.

Secretaries—Alfred Iddings, Milton Alter.

Upon assuming the chair the President made a brief address, thanking his fellow-citizens for the honor conferred, and then introduced Rev. Dr. Kain, of the Presbyterian Church, who offered up an impressive patriotic prayer, asking that Divine Wisdom might guide the people in the path of duty in the crisis through which the nation was passing, and especially that He would be with the President and his Cabinet, the generals of our armies, and the brave soldiers under their commands, enabling the former to settle wisely, and the latter in battle bravely, until the last armed foe shall submit to the rightful authority of the land, and peace shed her lustrous beams over a united, happy, and prosperous country.

The Allegheny Glee Club, under the leadership of Professor Stuck, sang one of its popular patriotic songs, which was followed by Smith's Brass Band, with a national air.

The President then introduced Ex Governor Johnston to the meeting, who proceeded to discuss the great issues of the day, and spoke for nearly two hours in his usual able and happy manner. In the course of the discussion he said the assemblage was too great for the speaker's voice to reach its borders, and a second rostrum was erected in front of the United Presbyterian Church, a few hundred yards below Stand No. 1.

At the conclusion of Gov. Johnston's address, which was listened to with marked attention by the large crowd, Billings G. Childs, Esq., of Pittsburgh, was introduced, and briefly addressed the people. During this gentleman's remarks a few Copperheads in the crowd began to vary the entertainment and break up the meeting by kicking up a disturbance. The Union boys were not long in giving them a quietus, and after some twenty of them had been soundly thrashed, order was restored, and the meeting proceeded as though nothing had happened.

The meeting at stand No. 2 was presided over by Hon. Darwin Phelps, of Kittanning. The Glee Club entertained the people with a song, after which Col. Gen. Granville Moody, of Ohio, addressed the assemblage for about an hour and a half. Notwithstanding the Colonel's voice was not in tune, he succeeded in holding the audience, as it were, spell-bound during his entire speech, the only interruption being cheers, which were loud, hearty and frequent. At the close of his remarks Rev. T. W. Boyle, of West Elizabeth, made a brief speech, urging the duty of the people to vote the Union ticket at the coming election. But the lateness of the hour prevented the reverend gentleman, as it did Mr. Childs, from exsending his remarks, much to the regret of the people.

The procession was said, by good judges, to have been over two miles in length. Besides the delegations from Pittsburgh and Allegheny, there were others from the surrounding townships in Armstrong, Butler, Westmoreland, and Allegheny counties. They came in wagons, on foot, by canal, by river, in wagons, on horseback, in fact they came every way that people could come. The ladies, bless them, were there by hundreds, and such ladies, too, as can only be found in loyal communities, and as can only be found in loyal communities, and who are willing to lend their aid and presence to insure the success of the men who are the friends of their sons, husbands, and brothers in the army. The men of eighty years, who will, in all human probability, cast their last ballots for Lincoln and Johnson in a few days, and the men of twenty-one, who will cast their maiden votes for the Union ticket, were there—everybody seemed to be there, determined to do their whole duty on the coming 8th of November.

We cannot close our brief report without saying a word for the hospitality of the Union men and women of Freeport. The latch strings were out, and all were invited to enter and partake of the repasts under which the tables groaned. We are under obligations to Dr. Vantine, of the Keystone Hotel, for favors extended during the trip homeward short speeches, songs and music were the order of the evening.

Reaching the city about half-past seven o'clock, the delegation formed and marched to Concert Hall, headed by the band. Altogether the trip was pleasant, and will not soon be forgotten by those who participated in it. The day was beautiful, and not the slightest accident occurred during the entire trip.

A meeting was arranged for last evening, which would be addressed by Hon. Darwin Phelps and Hon. David Barclay, of Kittanning. The camp fires in the region of Freeport are burning brightly, and the loyal people of the four counties concentrating in that vicinity will give a good account of themselves on the 8th of November.

MEETING AT CONCERT HALL.

Speeches by Hon. Samuel Galloway, and Rev. Col. Granville Moody, of Ohio.

The meeting at Concert Hall last evening was a large and enthusiastic one. Major Frew presided.

The Hon. Samuel Galloway, of Ohio, delivered an able and eloquent speech. He reviewed the ground over which the country had struggled since the breaking out of the Rebellion, and stated the obstacles which had been thrown in the way of the Government in its efforts to restore peace and order, and to enforce the authority of the Constitution and the Laws of the United States. He next canvassed the merits of the candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, defending Abraham Lincoln from the charge of tyranny made against him by the Copperhead enemies of the Nation, and setting forth that Andrew Johnson was pre-eminently a man for the crisis—a fitting associate to be on the ticket with Mr. Lincoln. As for George B. McClellan, his service in the navy on board the gunboat Galena, was characterized with a richness of satire which kept the audience in continual merriment. The conjoint action of the rebels and copperheads at Chicago was successfully likened to the convention which Milton had described as having taken place in Pandemonium, on which occasion Mammon, the Belmont of that locality, had a good deal to say. The comparison was so irresistible that the vast assembly almost collapsed with laughter.

The Rev. Colonel Granville Moody, of Ohio, who had just returned from Freeport, was called out, and notwithstanding his being very hoarse, he made an eloquent and earnest speech, urging the people to give such a sweeping vote for the Union ticket on Tuesday next as would make the hearts of the people of Ohio glad, and Ohio and Pennsylvania should rejoice together. He proposed three cheers for the free State of Maryland, which were given with spirit.

Speeches were made by other gentlemen, and the meeting adjourned.

MEETING OF LOYAL DEMOCRATS.

All the Loyal States Represented.

Address by General Walbridge.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.

A national convention of Democrats opposed to the Chicago platform is in session here to-day. Delegates are present from all the loyal States. The meeting was called to order by Geo. A. Bradedth, of West Chester, and R. H. Roosvelt, was made temporary chairman. The following business committees was appointed: Valentine, N. Y.; Nesmith, N. H.; Parsons, Mass.; Tillingast, R. I.; Ramsay, Md.; Morris, Ky.; Ellery, Ky.; Porter, Ind.; Ellis, Mass.; Whitehead, N. J.; Taylor, Me.; Gelleck, Vt.; Hoovey, Conn.; Shannon, Del.; Evans, West Vt.; Hough, O.; Spraigue, Mich.; Cary, Ills.; Taylor, Iowa; Knight, Minn.; Worrall, Pa. The committee retired, and Gen. Walbridge addrer sed the meeting.

MR. DAVID L. SCOTT, Jr., has succeeded Mr. D. L. Imbrie as editor and proprietor of the Beaver *Argus*.

A London Letter.

LONDON, Oct. 12, 1864.

The "Peace Address" that was sent out to America on the 1st of the month—the manifesto of British copperheads, indited in aid of their brethren and the rebels in America—will no doubt be appreciated at its real intrinsic value. But to know its real worth you must learn its origin. Its history is brief and very suggestive.

Sir Henry de Hoghton, Baronet, who acts as spokes man for the crowd of rebel sympathizers, some months ago purchased rebel bonds to the amount of three hundred and sixty thousand pounds—near two million dollars—and in order to raise the money actually sold off about half of his ancestral acres. Rebel stock being on the wane, and likely to touch zero, he adopted this method of assisting the tottering fortunes of the Confederacy. By the aid of priests and clergymen, whose flocks would sign anything, plausible or not, the names were procured and the document transmitted to the American people.

All the leading journals here—even the London *Times*—pronounce it a mistake. The address is certainly the coolest piece of impudence ever penned. The signers simply ask the "American people" to disrupture their nation, break up their Government, and ruin the country. In doing that would please the rebel nation. The address was drawn up by the Rev. Mr. Tranlett, who has figured considerably in the attention paid to the Confederate seamen. Tranlett, a man is a needy clerical, a "cure," but not a curate, without a parish or a "living," and he is actually hired to go about and write up and talk up the cause of the rebels.

Rebel bonds fell again yesterday four per cent.—now down to 80. By the way, brokers and holders of "greenback" currency here will not sell Uncle Sam's paper at all. It is rising so fast in value that they will not name a price they will sell at. But they will buy to any extent. I learn that Sir Henry de Hoghton says he will not sell his rebel bonds if they go down to 25, believing, poor deluded noodle, that they will yet be at par. Poor baronet! He has more money than brains.

The money market continues just about the same as at the date of my last. Failures are continually occurring, of amounts varying from £20,000 to £200,000. Interest still up to nine and ten per cent., and though there is plenty of money, there is a great lack of confidence. This is now the main difficulty. No one knows whom to trust. This state of affairs will probably remain for one or two weeks, or more. Bankers and capitalists are adding to the pressure and creating mischief by a withdrawal of confidence, and, as it seems to me, without adequate reason. When the hard blows of Grant, Sheridan and Sherman knock the bottom completely out of the rebel tub, the final crash will come among the cotton speculators and dealers in rebel scrip and then times will begin to mend.

A little court gossip is worth relating. Princess Mary, of Cambridge, has got a beau! She has fallen desperately in love. At the Guards' ball she met young Lord Hood, and forthwith lost her heart to him. Lord Hood is next in the realm, wealthy, handsome and twenty-six. Her royal highness is at least ten years older. By the terms of the royal marriage act, no member of the royal family can marry any one below the dignity of a princess, but she will probably go over to Hanover and get married—a Morganatic marriage—and let royalty whistle. The affair has created considerable uneasiness in high quarters, and her cousin, Prince George, took her traveling on the Continent for some time, in hopes that "change of scene"—the usual prescription for love-sick maidens—would cure her. But no, the arrow had gone into the capacious bosom too deeply. She declares she will marry him whether or no.

Was she to contract a lawful and royal marriage, there is nothing stranger than that her heirs might sit on the throne of England. Look at the chances. Old George II. had fourteen children all dead, and no descendant except the Princess and her brother, Prince George, and Queen Victoria and her family. Not one single grandchild ever had a living child (legitimate) except the Queen. Prince George is unmarried. The Princess Helena is to marry the Duke of Coburg, one of the cousins, and has the duchies. Princess Dagmar, of Denmark, is to be the future Empress of Russia. So, with all these royal alliances in the north of Europe between the English family and the other royal potentates, the Bonaparte will have to husband their strength. There is trouble ahead.

The Italian cauldron bubbles fiercely. You will see the gossip filling the columns of all the European journals.

A Conference has taken place between the London Metropolitan (underground) Railway Company and the Pneumatic Despatch Company, and an arrangement is to be made by which the present one, and all future underground railways of the metropolis, are to be carried on by the atmospheric or pneumatic power. The great revolution in motive power for traveling vehicles has begun, and dirty, slow moving omnibusses and street railways will soon be among the things of the past. Immense improvement will be the greatest boon to wayfarers and residents of crowded cities.

Horrible Treatment of a Union Man.

After Price left Glasgow, Missouri, the guerrilla fiends Quantrell and Anderson entered the place and committed all sorts of outrages. The following is a sample, the narrator being Benj. W. Lewis, a Union man of great wealth and influence:

"Anderson, accompanied by a Captain from Callaway County, went to Lewis' house and demanded his presence. Upon being told he was not at home, Anderson said unless he was immediately forthcoming, he would burn the house, but if he made his appearance in ten days he should be spared. Upon this assurance Mrs. Lewis sent for her husband. Mrs. Joan B. Clark, mother of the rebel General Clark, and D. C. Forth, father-in-law of Sterling Price, were stopping at Lewis' house, neither of whom, nor Mrs. Lewis, were allowed to say a word. When Mr. Lewis arrived Anderson said, 'well, I have heard of you, and old Price has heard of you, down in Arkansas and Texas. You have damaged our cause more than any ten men in the State.' Anderson then demanded Lewis' money or life, declaring he had vast sums, that Lewis gave him about thousand dollars, saying it was all he had. But thousand dollars, saying it was all he had. But Anderson was not satisfied with him, and he commenced a series of outrages upon Mr. Lewis, which are almost unparalleled in the annals of even savage warfare. He first knocked Lewis down by a blow on the head with blasphemous and obscene curses. Anderson then stood Lewis on head, doubled him up, and jumped upon him and Anderson and his friends put the muzzles of both their pistols in his mouth, and at once crammed them down his throat, choking him terribly, asking if he would be liked that. This was repeated several times. Anderson also made Lewis stand against the wall and shot at his legs across the room, hitting them. He then placed his pistol to Lewis' knee, fired down at his feet, the powder burning his legs. This was done twice. He also choked Lewis several times, and then placed his knife on Lewis' throat, seized Lewis by the neck and felt for his jugular vein, pricking it with the knife, and giving an Indian yell, said: 'This old fellow thinks more of his money than of his life, and I'll cut his throat.' After this Lewis was taken from his house guarded by Anderson, who went to hunt up what money he could in town. He found two ladies, who went to work to raise money for him. While the money was being raised, Anderson laid Lewis on the counter of a store, and with his knife ripped his shirt collar open and cut his vest and shirt in pieces. This was about four o'clock in the morning, and Lewis having suffered for four hours, was seized with a chill as he lay on the counter. Anderson told his comrades to pile some chairs on the legs of the old coon to keep them still, which was done. Finally Mrs. Thompson, cousin to Lewis, who had nursed all the money she could in the town, it having been previously stripped by Price's army, asked the Calaway county officer with Anderson how much money it would take to release Lewis. He replied six thousand dollars. This sum she produced, five thousand being in paper and one thousand in gold. This being done, Anderson released Lewis over to Mrs. Thompson, remarking as he did so that he would rather have Lewis' life than his money."

The Horrors of a Rebel Prison.

The Erie *Dispatch* publishes the following letter of a soldier, which reveals a new feature in the horrors of Rebel prisons:

IN CAMP AT ATLANTA, Ga.,
September 24, 1864.

Dear Brother: I am as well as can be expected after being a prisoner two months and having nothing to eat. I was exchanged the 22d of this month, and for what a happening I was to get back where I could get something to eat. I tell you I would rather be shot dead than be taken again. It is an awful place. Our men are starving to death in it. So hungry that they almost eat one another up. They don't think anything of cutting a man's throat for his rations. The Rebel Camilla Wood, of Ohio, who had just returned from Freeport, was called out, and notwithstanding his being very hoarse, he made an eloquent and earnest speech, urging the people to give such a sweeping vote for the Union ticket on Tuesday next as would make the hearts of the people of Ohio glad, and Ohio and Pennsylvania should rejoice together. He proposed three cheers for the free State of Maryland, which were given with spirit.

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MR. DAVID L. SCOTT, Jr., has succeeded Mr. D. L. Imbrie as editor and proprietor of the Beaver *Argus*.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Attack on 5th Corps Sunday Night.

Enemy Handomely Repulsed,

The New York Sldiers' Election Fraud.

Lee Reinforce by 15,000 Troops.

Sick Soldiers oming Home to Vote.

Important o Iron Founders.

Decision Reative to Castings.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.

Advices from the army state that the rebels attacked the picket line of the Fifth corps on Sunday night, and that for a time matters looked serious, owing to the advantages which the enemy gained by his quiet and cautious movement in capturing the pickets. His assault on our works was repulsed with very small loss to Warren. The rebels did not renew the attack yesterday.

Capt. Austins body, of the Ninth Ohio, was brought up today to be sent west. He was killed on Friday.

The Commissioners appointed by Governor Seymour to visit Washington in regard to the arrest of the New York state agents and others charged with complicity in the soldiers' vote fraud, have had an interview with the President and Secretary of War to-day. The result of the interview has not transpired, but due facilities have been extended to them by the authorities for access to Col. North and others of the prisoners, and such information afforded them in regard to the charges and testimony as could properly be given them.

The President to-day approved the sentence of the court martial in the case of the two New York agents convicted in Baltimore, which is imprisonment at hard labor for life in some Penitentiary to be designated by the Secretary of War.

A young man who was connected with the rebel telegraph lines has just arrived here from Richmond, and says that within a month Lee has been reinforced by fifteen or twenty thousand men. The conscription is being most vigorously enforced.

Most all of the Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania soldiers in the hospitals in this department are leaving for home to vote. Civil employees are doing the same. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in an elaborate letter, reviews the numerous decisions which, he says, have been misinterpreted, concerning the tax on castings, and other articles which form parts of distinct manufactures. In reply to inquiries just made, from all parts of the country, in this particular, the Commissioner says that by the 94th section of the excise act there is laid on castings of iron exceeding ten pounds in weight, for each casting not otherwise provided for, a duty of three cents per ton. By the same section it is enacted that upon the articles mentioned in this section, except where otherwise provided, which shall be produced and sold, or be manufactured or made and sold, or be consumed or used by the manufacturer or producer thereof, or received for consumption, &c., there shall be paid the duties thereafter stated. The *Commercial* adds that here is a positive provision imposing a duty of three dollars per ton on all iron castings exceeding ten pounds in weight. These castings may be used as material in construction of other manufactures, or for sale, separate and independent purposes. The mode of use is unimportant. The tax is laid on castings, and it matters not whether they are used by the manufacturer in construction of machinery or sold to another to be used in the same or some other way.

Castings under ten pounds in weight are subject to a different rule. Nuts and washers over two ounces in weight are especially mentioned, but all other castings weighing less than ten pounds belong to the class for which a revenue of five per cent. is paid. The Commissioner then decides the proper line. Where a manufacturer makes castings specially for a machine which he is engaged in constructing, and which is intended to have no other use, the manufacturer is to be taxed on its finished state as a whole, and not in parts.

The Fraud on New York Soldiers.

Donahue and Ferry Convicted.

Sentenced to Imprisonment for Life.

The President Approves the Finding.

Moseby's Guerrillas Routed.

WASHINGTON, November 1.

The military commission, of which General Dodge today is President, will not probably be able to-day take up the case of Col. Samuel North, of New York State agent, who was arrested charged with fraud in connection with the New York soldiers. The court, however, adjourned until to-morrow, in order that a consultation might be had by the military commission with the commissioners appointed by Gov. Seymour. Donahue and Terry, the agents in the recent election frauds, have been convicted by the military commission and sentenced to imprisonment for life. The sentences have been approved by President Lincoln, and will be immediately carried into execution.

Quite a lively fight occurred between a large force of Moseby's men and a portion of the 8th Cavalry, last Sunday, in the neighborhood of Salem, Va. Moseby expected to surprise our troops, and sent his detachments of men out to make a simultaneous attack, but he found them ready for any hostile demonstration. The consequence was that the guerrilla chief was routed. We lost but two or three men killed, and three or four wounded. The rebel loss was more than double this, besides 5 or 20 prisoners captured.

E. G. Ellis has entered upon his duties as Sixth Auditor, and Jno. Wilson, formerly of Chicago, as Third Auditor of the Treasury Department.

Rebel Ram Albemarle Destroyed.

Blown Up by a Picket Launch.

The Launch Afterwards Sunk.

Official Dispatch of Admiral Porter.

Arrest of Currency Counterfeiters.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.

The *Commercial* has the following important special dispatch:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The Navy Department has the information that the rebel ram Albemarle, was blown up on the morning of the 28th ult., by picket launch No. 1. The destruction was completed. The launch was subsequently sunk by one of the enemy's shot from the rebels. Lieutenant Curling, commanding the launch, and one man, escaped. The launch has long been a source of annoyance to our fleet in Albemarle Sound. In May last she made a raid, but was beaten back by the gunboat Lawrence, and was much injured. Her present offence that the rebels possessed in Roanoke river is destroyed. The ram was preparing to make a raid at that time.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.

The Navy Department has the following dispatch:

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 1.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary to Navy:

I sent Lieutenant W. B. Curling, on the 17th of October with the picket launch No. 1, to blow up the ram in Roanoke river. I returned to-day and reports to me that he blew her up on the morning of the 28th. The destruction was complete. Picketed by the launch. The ram was shot and sunk. One man escaped with Lieutenant Curling, and the others were captured. Commander Macomb writes that in consequences of the above named, I am able to inform you that the ram is sunk."

(Signed) D. D. PORTER,
R. A. Commanding.

Congress at its last session placed a considerable sum of money at the disposal of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be employed in prosecuting persons counterfeiting the National currency and other securities. Liberal rewards have already been paid to several parties who have aided in the apprehension of counterfeiters. The administration and conduct of necessary measures to this end by order of the Secretary, was placed under the immediate supervision of Elliot Brains, Solicitor of the Treasury, to whom all persons having knowledge of facts important to be known by the Department, concerning such offenses, should make their communications.

Three persons found guilty by the Military Commission of aiding soldiers to desert, have been sent from Washington to the Albany penitentiary.

Jeff. Davis Persuaded.

Will Grant the North an Armistice!

What the South Would Gain by It.

The Health of Newbern.

NEW YORK, November 1.

Dates of the 27th ult. from Newbern, N. C., have been received. Lieut. Brown, of the Commissary Department, reports the fever as having considerably abated. A white frost had occurred which had a salutary effect. The fever is represented as being of the most malignant character, yielding very little to medical treatment.

The Charleston *Mercury* says: President Davis, who has been opposed to making any concessions whatever to the enemy, has been gradually prevailed upon to grant an armistice to the North provided it is solicited in a respectful manner. This proposed armistice, if granted, is meant to include both by land and sea, which will enable our people to lay in a large amount of supplies. The deserters from our service will then be glad to return in order to receive their pay and an honorable discharge, which will give us an additional force of 200,000 veterans. Then, if hostilities are resumed, the South is sure of success. Therefore we lose nothing by granting this experiment to the Yankees, who have openly confessed that they are whipped by proclaiming the war on their part a failure."

Atlanta is Not Evacuated.

SHERMAN WILL HOLD IT.

Object of Grant's Last Movement.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says the President positively denies the report of the evacuation of Atlanta, and says Sherman at last advices said he would hold the place under any circumstances. No movement that Hood can make will endanger this important point.

The object of Gen. Grant's late movement, as said by officers just arrived from City Point, to have been occasioned by persistent rumors that Petersburg was being evacuated. The only way to test these reports was a reconnoissance of the enemy's works.

The conduct of General Egan, of New York, is spoken of as brilliant in the extreme. Of the portable force being issued to-day to furloughed soldiers from the hospitals, several of whom are going home to vote.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: It has been ascertained that Captain Buchanan, Commissary of Subsistence, was robbed and then murdered and his body left in the woods. A daughter of Mrs. Hunnings, in whose house the murder of the deed, has been arrested and committed to the Old Capital Prison.

CAPTURE OF THE ROANOKE.

Particulars of the Piracy.

NEW YORK, November 1.

Mr. Hawley, of the captured steamer Roanoke, in a statement of the affair, says the steamer was boarded in Havana harbor by three boats containing passengers, who, in the evening, proved themselves rebels in disguise, led by Lieut. Braine. The officers and crew were overpowered and made prisoners, and the vessel headed for Bermuda, where a pilot was called on board. Braine went ashore and brought on board a party of rebels, and the vessel went to sea, soon overhauling a brig with coal and provisions for the pirates. These were taken aboard, and the next day a vessel was met, which was to take off the passengers. The transfer was made, together with a quantity of cotton, and the steamer set on fire. The passengers and crew were taken into Five Fathom Hole, and the purser and first officer went ashore to have the pirates arrested. They were arrested, but after a mock trial discharged. The Roanoke had on board $17,000 in greenbacks, and $4,000 in gold. The report that Capt. Drew had notice of a plot to capture his vessel is unfounded.

FREE MARYLAND REJOICETH.

BALTIMORE, November 1.

Emancipation was celebrated here to-day by a grand salute of 500 guns at daybreak, accompanied with the ringing of Church and signal bells. Flags are displayed from public buildings and many private dwellings at noon. The salute was repeated from forts Federal and Marshall.

THE LATEST.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

From Our Armies.

The Losses in the Recent Move.

Union Citizens Leaving the Valley.

Late Southern News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.

The *Herald's* City Point special says:—On the south side of the James the losses in men are understood to be substantially equal, with the chances somewhat in our favor. We certainly captured over one thousand prisoners. The rebel papers yesterday claim captures to the extent of half of that number. General Butler's army lost most. No official report has yet been made.

The *Herald's* Fifth Corps special says:—Captain Pope, of General Warren's staff, was captured by a rebel captain and eight men. The rebel captain asked how he would be treated if he surrendered. Being told that he would not be forced into the ranks, he surrendered with his men to Captain Pope.

The *Times'* special with Sheridan says: The late battle is followed by a stampede of citizens from the Valley to the north of the Potomac. To-day 200 wagon loads started down the pike for the North. A majority of the citizen are abandoning their property and have already moved out of the Valley. Many more are making preparation to go.

The Richmond *Enquirer's* New Market correspondent says the flight of Early's army was the greatest stampede of the war, including both infantry and cavalry. It calls the action a whole day of glory lost by a few minutes of shame. The whole army was a confused mass of men in full flight.

The Richmond *Whig* says Early will not be removed. The great object of his campaign was to drive out Hunter's army, penetrate Maryland, and also force a transfer of a portion of Grant's force from the James river to the borders of the Ohio river.

The Charleston *Mercury* says the blockade of Wilmington is as effective as Yankee ingenuity and unlimited number of gunboats can make it. A prisoner who escaped from Andersonville says the deaths in August averaged one hundred daily, principally from scurvy and starvation. After Atlanta fell, the rebels feared raids to release prisoners, and Macon and other points were hastily fortified.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 31.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Saturday publishes a list of Union officers taken prisoners on Thursday last, viz: Captain H. Smith, 19th Wis.; Captain M. Sherriff, 19th Wis.; Lieutenant A. C. Hadley, 19th Wis.; and J. B. Strawbridge, Medical Director of the 18th Army Corps.

Arrivals at Old Point from James river this evening represent everything very quiet in front.

From Gen. Sherman.

Hood Moving Further West.

Rumored He Will Attack Nashville.

Gen. Thomas Prepared to Receive Him

Movements of the Guerrilla Forrest.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 1.

Since the repulse at Decatur, Hood has moved further West, along the south side of Tennessee. He is believed to have crossed some of his infantry at or near Bainbridge, twelve miles above Florence. No part of the force has he moved further north. A rebel rumor here has reported that he is coming this way. His purpose is difficult to ascertain. With a strong Federal force on his front, flank, and rear, fears as to his making a demonstration in this quarter are simply ridiculous. Undoubtedly his movements are prompted by a desire to affect the coming election. General Thomas is in town, and prepared for any movement Hood may make in this direction. Strong bodies of troops are moving into proper position. The Union feeling here is one of strong hope that Hood will place himself in a position from which it will be difficult to extricate himself. Sherman can't be coaxed or bullied out of Atlanta, but will continue to hold it at all hazards.

Forrest, with a cavalry force, is reported threatening Johnsonville, where are a large quantity of Government

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's Jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

Union State Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Philadelphia.
JAMES CUNNINGHAM, Beaver Co.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1. ROBERT P. KING,
2. G. MORRISON COATES,
3. HENRY BUMM,
4. WILLIAM H. KERN,
5. BARTON H. JENKS,
6. CHARLES M. RUNK,
7. ROBERT PARKE,
8. WILLIAM TAYLOR,
9. JOHN A. HIESTAND,
10. RICHARD H. CORYELL,
11. EDWARD HALLIDAY,
12. CHARLES F. READ,
13. ELIAS W. HALE,
14. CHARLES H. SHRINER,
15. JOHN WISTER,
16. DAVID M'CONAUGHY,
17. DAVID W. WOODS,
18. ISAAC BENSON,
19. JOSEPH PATTON,
20. SAMUEL B. DICK,
21. EVERARD BIERER,
22. JOHN P. PENNEY,
23. EBENEZER McJUNKIN,
24. JOHN W. BLANCHARD.

Birth of Free States.

It was JOHN ADAMS who advised that the Fourth of July should be commemorated with salutes, bell ringing, sermons, bonfires and rejoicings of all other kinds consistent with public peace and good order; and the soul of the good old man was stirred to this advice by the hope that on that day of the year 1776 the Nation had been born to Liberty. Those halcyon days of the Republic passed away, and a great dark cloud came over it and obscured the light of the Sun of Righteousness, at the same time permitting the heart of the Nation to grow hard and selfish, to become oblivious to the claims of Freedom, and to rear and strengthen the unblushing crime of Human Slavery.

To-day we look out upon the field and see what would gladden the hearts of the noble men who gave us our "Declaration of Independence," which is now indeed the Corner Stone of our National existence, if they could but look down from their lofty abode and see the old land redeemed and free. The order by which the people of Baltimore were called upon to hang out their banners, to illuminate their dwellings and their stores, to make music and build bon-fires, to rejoice in their homes and in their churches, to be merry in the midst of their families and in the world, yesterday, was to remind them of their duty, and their privilege too, under a Free State Constitution. That blood which was shed on the streets of Baltimore in 1861, has purchased a grand inheritance to the unborn generations of the State of Maryland. Slavery and Chief Justice TANEY, its oracle, die, and Liberty

"——crushed to earth *rises* again."

Nevada, too, a new star in our constellation, yesterday rose to its dignified place as a State—a free State of the Union. Nevada is a vast treasure—a storehouse of the precious metals, containing silver in more abundance than there is coal in our own State. She possesses a hardy and industrious population, who love the flag of our country, and who, doubtless, to-day are resting from the rejoicing of yesterday over the fact of her birth as a State. We welcome Nevada with her mines of wealth, and her loyal, thrifty sons, to our side, in these days when the cause of our country draws each loyal man closer to his neighbor, and enables us all to appreciate that glowing sympathy which takes shape in silver bricks to build up Christian and Sanitary Commissions in their work of aiding the soldier; and we cling all the closer to Maryland, now that she is free. It was an appropriate gift for God to make to this nation, as a reward for establishing Liberty on the ruins of Slavery—the riches of Nevada. For which let us be thankful. The prospect becomes brighter. The Nation, as it becomes freer grows richer. As we march on in the upward path of progress and prosperity, the God of nations smiles upon us, and as the dark clouds of rebel despotism clear away the hardness of the great popular heart is dispelled and made glad in the hour of His triumph.

What Duty Requires.

Duty in this hour requires that we shall strain every nerve, and exert ourselves to the very utmost in laboring for the triumph of the Union cause on Tuesday next. It is not enough for the loyal men of Allegheny County to fold their arms and rest content in the confidence that "here the cause is safe"—"here we have a majority all the time," and other alluring assurances. We want more than a majority—we want more than an easy triumph—we want a sweeping victory such as shall thrill the hearts of Union men in other States, such as shall give to the Government an expression which cannot be mistaken, and such as shall cause Rebels and Rebel sympathizers throughout the world to understand that, with the exception of a few thousand imported Copperheads, and a few dissatisfied and greedy demagogues, the men of this nation are a unit for crushing the Rebellion, preserving the Union, the integrity of the Republic, and the establishing more surely and steadfastly the bulwarks of Liberty. This is our work. Let us not fail to do it.

What Our Soldiers Respect.

Our soldiers who are in the field are writing home in every direction urging their friends to stand by them in this hour of their peril. They offer their lives, if necessary, that the Union may be preserved, and all they ask of us at home is to protect their rear against the perfidious machinations of the rebel sympathizers who would dethrone the Constitution, the Government, and Liberty, and erect anarchy and bloodshed in their stead. All they ask us to do is to vote next Tuesday that they may know that their efforts to crush the rebellion are endorsed by loyal hearts. The soldiers say to the peace-at-any-price-men: "If there is any sincerity in the sympathy which you resolved upon in our behalf at your Chicago Convention, show it by voting for the cause for which we are fighting, and, *as we have done, sacrifice your party for your country.*"

A PRETENDED Bankers' and Merchants' meeting in favor of McCLELLAN has been called in New York, and yet but two bankers signed the call, and very few leading merchants.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.—We understand that gross irregularities have been detected, which afford ample ground for contesting the seat of DAWSON by Dr. FULLER.

Go Sternly Forward!

For the time that will elapse before the election, Union men have but to go sternly forward to achieve the victory. It is time to cease straggling and scattering. Firing at random hits nobody. Good aim always tells. In other words—Union men should make sure of getting every voter to the polls. The weather may be bad. There will be some voters to be brought to the polls with special care—the aged and invalid voters—for whom conveyances and attention should be provided in advance. Let it be thoroughly understood that *the Union vote shall be polled early in the day.* On this point let your arrangements bear.

If to this late day the vital business of finding out who and where the Union voters are, has been omitted, there is yet time to attend to it. But there should not be an hour's delay. There is no safety without this information. There are Union voters enough in the land to win the victory. But it will require them all—and let each and every Union man fully determine *they shall be at the polls.*

Let Union men also resolve that there shall be fairness at the polls. We tell them that the other side mean mischief, and are plotting it. It is their only hope. That a comprehensive scheme of fraud is to be attempted in this and other States, we do not for a moment doubt. In New York it has been discovered. Here, as yet, the secret is preserved.

We solemnly warn Union men on this point. We might enumerate the reasons and the evidence that have forced this unwelcome conviction on us. But it would be unwise to do so. Let supporters of the Union cause be warned as of an immediate overshadowing danger, and let them see to it in time that none but honest voting is done. To this end, let them find out in advance who are and who are not voters, and then act sternly in the resolve that no corrupt voting shall take place, and that no Union voter shall be deprived of the privilege of seeing his ballot in the box.

The hours are precious:—the Cause, oh how precious! Henceforth, till the closing of the polls, let Union men act as though they felt that the fate of the Republic was in their hands. We believe our cause will surely triumph. But the State of Pennsylvania is close, and, though not essential to victory, we want to see the Key Stone in the right place. Friends, one and all! Let us resolve that if she does not take her rightful place in the Union arch, it will not be because we have not done our whole duty.

The Revolutionary Plot.

There unquestionably exists the purpose on the part of the Copperheads, in case they fail by fraud to carry the election, to resort to revolutionary violence. Of this there is an abundance of evidence; indeed, the confession is frequently made in the threats of partizan presses and speakers. The out-cropping of this revolutionary spirit is really alarming, and well calculated to awaken the gravest apprehension for the future of our country. We need not go to Indiana, where the treason trial is progressing, for proof. It is plain to every one who keeps his eyes and ears open. Union men have a sacred duty to perform, and this is no time to flinch from it. If it is the hour of danger, it is the hour for courage and vigilance. The rebels are powerless to achieve independence alone. They have conspired with Copperheads in the North to create a counter revolution. This scheme has been matured and will be prosecuted if the loyal sentiment proves not too strong. At this moment there is better proof of an intended revolution at the North than there was of the rebellion before the storm burst. We know how unwilling men are to believe this. But let them read the Indiana Treason trial, where the entire machinery is exposed, and where witnesses testify to the bloody purpose. Let them study what is passing all around them. The leading Copperheads are foremost in the Secret Societies, which support McCLELLAN and plot Treason and Violence with equal vigilance.

The Union men of the land have not only to vote—and vote every one of them—but they must stand by their votes and the verdict of the ballot box. This is the citizen's duty. The soldiers have their hands full with the Southern wing of the party of Treason. The country is nearing a crisis and every Union man should make ready to meet it. Treat not lightly these words of warning.

AFTER having done their best to deprive the soldier of the right to vote, the Copperheads not only entered into a stupendous scheme to change his ballot against the cause for which he is fighting, but the fraud was attempted to the extent of making it appear that men who had already laid down their lives for the flag actually voted the peace-and-surrender ticket!

IT IS said that Mr. BELMONT has been betting against Mr. LINCOLN. Nevertheless he declined, a few days since, an offer of $2,000 against $1,000, and said he required three to one. We presume the McClellanites cannot be found who will back his opinion with a square bet on the success of his candidate.

WHOEVER votes for the Chicago ticket, votes for repudiation, and "a new deal" wherein the holders of the national pledges will lose all. Tear the signature from your own bond, but do not seek to produce universal ruin.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER.—The change of Diplomatic Representative of France at Washington, is already known to the public. Concerning the new Minister the New York *Times* says: The new Minister to Washington is spoken of as a man of talent; and being new in so high a position will undoubtedly try to make friends and to create for himself a good social position. There is one consideration, however, in connection with this appointment which ought not to be overlooked. The diplomatic system of France is so organized that promotions in the corps are made with almost as much regularity as in the army; so that the promotion of the Marquis De Chateaurenard from the insignificant court of the Duchy of Hesse, (which Duchy is about equivalent in territorial importance to Westchester county) to the important Republican Court of Washington, no matter what may be the talent or aptitude of the man, is an indication here to us that the Emperor's Government does not set any great importance on its present relations with the United States; or, in other words, that it does not anticipate any complications.

The Cleveland *Herald* says the bark Thermutis, Captain Tucker, *en route* from Liverpool to Cleveland and Detroit, arrived at Kingston, C. W., on Monday last. The time made from Liverpool to Quebec was forty-two days, having performed the round trip from Kingston to Liverpool and return in about four months, including all stoppages. She loads for Liverpool again this fall, returning to Detroit in the spring. The bark Etowah, Captain Wright, of the same line as the above, outward bound, which left Detroit a short time since, arrived at Kingston the same day with the Thermutis, laden with copper and sundries taken on at the Wellington mines. The commodious steamer is intended by Messrs. Cunningham, Shaw & Co. to put twenty vessels on the above line for the lake and ocean trade.

The late Judge Taney clung to life with wonderful tenacity in spite of his illness. As long ago as 1850, a gentleman in Maryland having some interest in a disputed land case, in which there was considerable more feeling than money involved, inquired of a merchant in Baltimore for the name of some able lawyer to be employed. The name of Mr. Taney was given. The gentleman called on the latter, but, after talking with him a while, declined engaging his services, giving afterward as his reason that he intended his case should stay in court at least five years, that Taney would not live half that time, and then he would have to engage new counsel. Fifty years have passed since then, and ten years ago that individual and all the other parties to the protracted suit, as well as the lawyers on both sides, and the judge who tried the cause, were all dead, and Taney was as hale and hearty as he had ever been, but still moving about with his apparent feebleness.

General Intelligence.

The immigration last week into this country amounted to six thousand persons. Both Irish and English show an increasing disposition to visit America.

An arrest has been made in Milan, Maine, for the Parker murder, in Manchester, N. H., twenty years ago. Death bed confessions led to the arrest.

The Louisville *Press* says, "the guerrillas are still very plentiful and troublesome on the Kentucky side of the river, below this city, and are beginning to extend their robbing operations across the river. A number of robberies and outrages have been committed by the villains on the Indiana side lately, and a good deal of alarm is now prevailing among the people of the Hoosier State, along the river. We learn from the Evansville *Journal*, that on Wednesday, the steamer Maria was fired into at several points below the city. The guerrillas also made a furious attack on the J. W. Cheesman, firing, it was thought, over a thousand shots into her. So severe was the fire that the lashing of her spars were cut, and the spars fell overboard. Strange to say, however, no one on board was hurt."

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says:—"That splendid amusement of the mind, of which Isaac Walton was so fond—fishing—has been extensively indulged in of late. We have lately seen some magnificent strings of bass that were caught in Wheeling creek, and in the streams over in Ohio, where these favorite fish abound in great numbers. Fish Creek, which empties into the Ohio below this city, appears to be the favorite resort. A party of gentlemen returned from that locality the other day, after a six week's raid, with as many jack fish and bass as they could tote, having previously sent several hundred pounds to their friends in the city."

The Chicago *Journal* says the Commissioners from the State of Minnesota, to receive the votes of the soldiers from that State, were in that city on Friday, *en rou te* for the army. The votes taken of the Minnesota soldiers in that city were unanimously for Lincoln.

Flora Temple, the most celebrated horse in the United States, if not in the world, has been purchased for eight thousand dollars, at the recent sale of the estate of Wm. Macdonald, of Baltimore, by Fursor Welsh, of Chesnut Hill, where she will remain at his country seat.

The Paris *Debats*, noticing that the government of the Confederate States had called under arms all able-bodied citizens from the age of 16 to 50, observes: "It is difficult to decide what such a step most proves—the heroism of the South or its exhaustion. It must conquer or die. That is the extremity to which it is now literally reduced; or, rather, if it is thought that no success up to the present time has saved it, the situation of the Confederate States will be more correctly defined by saying that they must perish, even after a victory."

The population of the British North American Provinces that are uniting is but little short of 3,300,000. The Catholic religion is held by considerably more than two-fifths of the number.

Foreign Gossip.

A number of public clocks in Glasgow, Scotland, are now controlled by electricity from the Observatory of the Glasgow University.

The Boulevard des Italiens has lost by the hand of death one of its oldest frequenters, Major Fraser, an old dandy, who from 1827 till 1864 inhabited Paris, and who, when in town, was rarely to be seen elsewhere than on that small but choice section of the boulevard which extends from the Chausses d'Antin to the Rue Laffite. His history is curious, and few people knew it.

The *Corriere Siciliano* of Palermo states that the municipal junta of that city has caused Garabaldi's portrait to be hung up in the room in which the General, at the times of his dictatorship, used to give audience.

Mr. Richard Gibbs, aged seventy-four, for upwards of half a century one of the largest tea brokers and merchants in the city of London, was drowned on Friday by accidentally falling into a cistern at his residence.

Mr. Philip Williams, of Wednesbury Oak, iron master, and chairman of the Ironmasters' Association, is dead.

At the weekly meeting of the St. Luke's board of guardians, London, recently, a letter was read from a gentleman in the neighborhood of the City-road, setting forth that he had been requested, on behalf of a lady of property, to ask if the board had a "complete orphan," with blue eyes and flaxen hair, not more than two years of age, and of gentle manner, to be given up to be adopted—the lady agreeing to take such a child, educate her as a lady should be educated, and finally to will her £500 per annum. The letter was referred to the house and visiting committee to see if there might be a "blue-eyed, flaxen-haired, complete orphan," in the union.

The Newcastle *Chronicle* says that recently a few individuals in a morning walk, a little after six, felt disposed to enjoy themselves on reaching a sequestered spot near Jesmond Dene Gardens with a little music. A pocket psalter was consegently handed out by one of the company. No sooner had the harmony commenced to vibrate on the still air of the morning air, and swell over the beautiful valley beneath, than its influence seemed to operate on a horse and cow which were in a distant part of the field. They gradually approached the spot where the music came from, but stopped when it ceased. Some of the singers observing this, proposed that the pieces should be sung over again, when the animals once more began to move towards the enchanted spot, and came within a few paces of where the singers stood. Some of the young men began to laugh at the idea of gathering together so unusual an audience, and broke the charm. The animals on this retired to their former spot, no doubt thinking their presence had now become an intrusion.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in the delivery of a recent charge, spoke at some length of the Colenso controversy, expressing his disapproval of the views of the Bishop of Natal. He explained what he understood the church to teach in reference to the inspiration of Scripture. As to the alleged clashing of science with the Holy Scriptures he did not think any such difference existed. He deprecated the conduct of those who sought to make the alleged discoveries of science an argument against the teachings of the church, and expressed a strong opinion that as the church had withstood the attacks hitherto made against her, so she would continue to overcome those which might be made.

Baron Lieby had addressed a letter to Robert Montagre, Esq., of London, on the subject of London Sewerage. It is an interesting document, especially to the people of the region to which it has been sent.

THE town of Perigueux, a few days ago received a painful shock. M. Daussel, member of the Council General, was on the point of getting his daughter married to a young gentleman of fortune. The latter, by some mischance, was stung in the arm by a venomous insect. His father, while rendering him assistance, was struck with an apoplexy and died. The person who was charged to convey the melancholy intelligence to M. Daussel executed his mission so abrubtly that the young lady thinking it was he intended husband who had died, was so affected that she expired in three days after from the effects of the shock.—(*Foreign Paper.*

On arriving in Copenhagen the Princess of Wales wished to dress for dinner, when she suddenly found herself with "nothing to wear." Some stupid servant, who received orders about the luggage followed out his instructions for leaving it at the palace, which he thought meant the Palace of Bernstorf, and so when, half an hour before dinner, her Royal Highness entered her dressing room, the necessary garments wherewith to clothe and decorate her beautiful person were nowhere to be found. Bernstorf was four or five miles distant, so any help from there was not to be thought of; and the future Queen of England had to borrow a dress to wear.

The famous (or rather infamous) "cessation" plank of the McClellan platform which Vallandigham declares he "wrote" is as follows. Cut it out and hand it to the War Democrat who is likely to vote the "cessation," *alias* secession, ticket, next Tuesday:

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretense of a military necessity or war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired—justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with the view to an ultimate convention of the States or other peaceable means, to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

THE TWO CARLYLES.—The first Carlyle was an enthusiast, the last Carlyle is a cynic. From enthusiasm to cynicism, from the spirit of reverence to the spirit of contempt, the way seems long, but the condition of arriving is simple. Discard love, and the whole road is passed over. Divorce love from truth, and truth ceases to be open and receptive—ceases to be a positive function, turns into acrid criticism, bitter disdain, cruel and hollow laughter, empty of all inward peace. Such is the road which Carlyle has passed over, from his earniest, hopeful youth to his bitter old age. His only use to us now is in this moral which we have attempted to draw from his career.—*Christian Examiner.*

THE DIPLOMAT.—"I don't speak German, but I play the German flute," said the apologetic gentleman; and so might we say. We don't engage ladies in diplomacy, but we employ state old women of our own sex. Wherever we find a well-mannered, soft-spoken fussy old soul, with a taste for fine clothes and fine dinners, fond of court festivities and heart and soul full of royalism, we promote him. If he speaks French tolerably, we make him a minister; if he be fluent, an envoy extraordinary! —*Blackwood.*

MICHIGAN ALL RIGHT.—The Republicans of nearly every portion of this State need very little advice. From all portions of the State we have the most gratifying accounts of the determination of the people to bury the Chicago Democracy under the fragments of the rotten platform on which they are afraid to stand, and from which they are equally afraid to leap. Michigan has never given as heavy a Republican majority as she will give this fall.—*Detroit Tribune.*

The Run on the National Banks.

The System at Last a Success in the East—Philadelphia and Boston Make the "Run"—New York Stands Out—Judge McCulloch Master of the Situation.

Special Corrrespondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, October 26.

On last Saturday seven of the oldest and largest banks of Philadelphia came over in a body to the National Banking System, and reorganized under its provisions. Three more have this week followed their example, and of all the remaining banks of the city, every one is taking steps in the same direction—two only excepted—which are hampered by an embarrassment, arising out of the late renewal of their charters.

So notable an illustration of the fact that the steady opposition of Eastern financiers to this National Bank policy, long holding out against the almost universal adoption of the system in the West, is about to yield altogether and with a rush, makes this a fitting time for a hasty glance at the inception and progress of this financial revolution. On the 9th of December, 1861, Mr. Chase made his first recommendation of a National law, under which the banking capital of the country should be brought into use for the support of the system of National finances. In his next annual report he renewed and urged the recommendation; and, in spite of opposition from most of the banking influence of the country, Congress adopted the policy. On the 10th of December, 1863, we find Mr. Chase saying to Congress:

"The Comptroller of the Currency reports the organization, under the National Banking Act, prior to the 29th of November, of 134 associations, all of which, upon the suggestion of the Secretary, have adopted the name of National Banks, distinguished by order of organization and by locality. These banking associations have been formed in seventeen States and the District of Columbia, and have an aggregate capital of $16,081,200.

A careful examination of Judge McCulloch's report, however, to which Mr. Chase thus referred would have shown that, at so recent a period as last winter, the progress made by the National banking system had been mainly in the West, while the leading bankers of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and other points in the East had held aloof. But sixteen millions out of a banking capital of four hundred and thirty millions in the United States, has been put into National banks, and this was done mainly at a distance from and in spite of the disapproval of the great financial centers. But the system had been introduced *and maintained*. The Eastern fleets are not passable to break it down, or to break down Mr. Chase in upholding it. Henceforth it was a fixed necessity; and it was to be so acknowledged, very gradually and certainly in the East at first, but with a rush toward the close.

To-day the city of Philadelphia alone has two-thirds as much capital invested in National Banks as the whole country had last December; and the city of Boston has more than the whole country then had.

Judging by the indications of the past month, we may conclude that the next annual report will show the greater portion of the banking capital of the country concentrated in institutions organized under the National Banking law.

What has been done within the past fortnight in Philadelphia has been stated. The simultaneous action of the large banks there was decided upon after full consultation, and as the result of a conviction that the change would be as beneficial as it was inevitable.

In Boston the course of the great banks has been somewhat similar. But one new one has been organized under the law, while sixteen of the oldest and largest in the city have been simply converted into National Banks. A brought into the new sytem. A similar change is going on throughout New England; and to a much greater extent in Pennsylvania.

New York, however, holds out. About a dozen National Banks are organized there, but the majority of the old and heavy institutions are still affecting to frown down the system. They are reaping their reward. The system moves along to assured success without them; their opposition no longer makes a ripple in the financial current; the New National Banks at their side are crowded with depositis which used to go to them; they are losing their accounts, at the same time they see the rivals they despised, increasing their capital, and making, every quarter, more and more satisfactory exhibits.

The growing conviction among bankers that they must either swing into the current or be left behind, gathers confirmation from the satisfactory results that have been exhibited. In nearly all cases, stockholders in old institutions which have been converted into National Banks, have been delighted with the change, and scarcely one has been heard from where any dissatisfaction has resulted.

I should do injustice to one of the very best officers of the Government, if I failed to say that for a large measure of this success the country is indebted to the Comptroller of the Currency, Judge Hugh McCulloch, formerly President of the State Bank of Indiana. A model business man, he has organized and conducted his bureau on a business system. Bankers find no needless red tape awaiting them, and their commendation of the expedition and thoroughness which characterize the management here is universal.

It will be gratifying to the public to know that the Comptroller is endeavoring to so direct the organizations and conversions under the National system as to avoid as far as possible any expansion of the currency. In the West new banks have been encouraged, whose circulation would drive home the Eastern bills with which the West has hitherto been flooded. In the East, the aim has been rather to convert old banks than to make new ones. AGATE.

Personal.

Mr. Farwell, who has received a gubernatorial appointment to the seat in the United States Senate made vacant by Mr. Fessenden's acceptance of the Secretariate of the Treasury, is not appointed to fill out Mr. Fessenden's unexpired term, but only to serve until the Maine Legislature shall have chosen a successor. Congress meets in December, and the Maine Legislature in January, so that Mr. Farwell's place is good for a month, at least; and probably he will be elected by the Legislature to serve until the 4th of March next, on which day a new Senatorial term will begin.

Gen. Custer, who has so distinguished himself in the battles won by Gen. Sheridan, and who has been made a Major-General, is but twenty-four years old. He's "one of the boys," and his mother must be proud of him, like that other mother of his, his country.

Reverdy Johnson says that Mr. Lincoln "has appointed weak and incompetent men to the command of his armies." Winter Davis admits this charge to be true, and cites McClellan, Buell and Fitz John Porter as proofs.

At a Union demonstration in New Haven the Derby delegation bore a motto,—"Lincoln's hireling—McClellan, $7,000 a year."

It is said that Mr. Chase, when Secretary of the Treasury, proposed to name some new Revenue Cutter of the various kinds of fish,—as, the Pike, the Shark, the Shad, etc.; and asked a friend of his in the Revenue service to name one. His friend suggested that "The *Salmon*" would be appropriate. We have not heard that the name was adopted, but Mr. Chase again asked his friend to name a cutter.

The following is old but good: A "side judge" in one of the country courts, in speaking of the important and honorable office he had held for several years, said the presiding judge never consulted with him only on one question, and that was after listening to three or four windy pleas of an hour's length each he turned to me and whispered, "Isn't this bench made of hard wo od?" I told him "I thought it was."

Mr. Peter Perdriaux, for the last fifty years a merchant of Philadelphia, died on Sunday, at his residence, in the 73d year of his age. Mr. Perdriaux had a high character for integrity.

M. Verner, the proprietor of the Zoological Garden at Stuttgardt, was lately seized by one of his lions, and bitten and dragged about the cage. The lion, getting alarmed by the voice of his master, at length let go its hold. M. Verner, although bleeding profusely from the wounds he had received, immediately inflicted severe chastisement on the unruly beast.

Distributing the Bible.

The Board of Managers of the American Bible Society have authorized a conference of agents in the Eastern part of the field, to be held at an early day, and of which due notice will be given. The Agent at California has sent two boxes of Bibles and Testaments to Salt Lake. This was done at the instance of a clergyman who had an interview with Brigham Young, who promised to receive and distribute them to the Mormons.

From Mexico interesting intelligence has been received. There is no open opposition to the circulation of the Scriptures. A correspondent writes, that within a month he had visited thirty-five villages, generally owned by one man, the people for the most part being peons, not one in ten of whom could read, yet there was many a strong desire to be able to read the Word of God.

From Constantinople we learn that the Ali Pasha has made an apology to Sir Henry Bulwer for closing the Bible depository in that city. The apology is said to be ample, and was accompanied by assurances that it shall never occur again. The apology was made to the British Minister, because the contract for the building was, for the sake of convenience, made out in the name of the British and Foreign Bible Society, though the American Bible Society occupy the same building. It was reported in Constantinople that Ahmet Aga, one of the conveiler who was imprisoned, was to be sent "far away." Mr. Brown, the American Charge d'Affairs, called on Ali Pasha, and he promised him that Ahmet should be released that day. Mr. Brown offered to become security for his good behavior.

Letters from Egypt indicate that the present year will prove the most successful year for the distribution of the Bible in that land. The monthly sales from the depot in Cairo, have, for three or four months past, averaged 4,000 copies; this is about double the ordinary average. The *Morning Star* has also been doing a good work in Lower Egypt. The sales in Alexandria have been large. The whole amount for the first six months of the year is about two-thirds that of the entire twelve months of 1863. Near to Osiat is the largest convent in Egypt, Diso ei Moharrak, where from 500 to three hundred monks reside, of whom thirty or forty are in their hearts favorable to the truth.

In a late letter Daniel S. Dickinson says: "It looks now as though the 'contingent remainer' of the Chicago Convention, after the 8th of November, would be taked under the Internal Revenue Law as 'beaten copper.'"

CITY MATTERS.

THE GREAT NAVY GUN.—he twenty-inch Rodman Gun, cast at the ForPitt Works, and intended for the navy, although still in the lathe, is well nigh completed and will soon be rolled upon the mammoth scale of J. F. Keeler, Esq., to be weighed. This scale is worth more than a passing notice. Owing to its immense size, one would think it incapable of testing accurately small weights; but o nicely does it balance that it will tell the weight of the smallest article with the utmost mathematical accuracy. Mr. Knap, proprietor of the Fort Pitt Words, reports that the scale gives entire satisfaction, and testifies to its accuracy. A number of our iron and coal dealers machinists and others, have used Mr. Keeler's platform scales, some for six years, and all unite in testifying to their excellence. Mr. Keeler has spent some twenty years in arriving at th perfection he has attained in manufacturing heavy platform scales, and they are rapidly superceding others in use in this city.

INAUGURATION.—The inauguration of Rev. Dr. Hodge as a professor in the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny City, will take place this evening, at seven o'clock, in the first Presbyterian Church, Dr. Parto's.

At a meeting of the Belles Lettres Society of Dickinson College, held October 26, 1864, the death of Roger B. Taney being announced, the following preamble and resolutins were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His unerring wisdom, to remove from his high position, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, Roger B. Taney; and whereas, In his decease, we, the members of the Belles Lettres Society, while bowing submissively to the will of Heaven, realize in him the loss of one of our brightest ornaments. Therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Roger B. Taney we have lost one of our oldest and most honored members—the country one of its ablest and most eminent jurists.

Resolved, That his decisions are generally believed to have been impartial, and founded in the principles of justice; and as such have commanded the respect of the highest courts both of this country and England; and to have sustained the reputation of the Court, after such a jurist as Marshall, is the highest honor of an American citizen.

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved family our sincere condolence and sympathy.

Resolved, That the Hall be draped in mourning, and that we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and that copies also be sent for publication to the *National Intelligencer*, Baltimore *American*, Philadelphia *Press* and Pittsburgh *Commercial*, and other papers throughout the country.

J. ERASTUS MCKELVY,
J. D. KURTZ CROOK,
JOHN M. CURTIS,
J. M. WILLIAMS,
VINCENT BIERBOWER,
Committee.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.
A. F. CHATONEY,
General Agent, No 15 Fifth street.

NEUTRAL SULPHITE OF LIME.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
For Preserving Cider.
For Preserving Cider.
For Preserving Cider.
For Preserving Cider.

The above named article will keep cider sweet and sparkling all the year round; the very best article put up in packages, sufficient for one barrel, can be obtained as
N. McCLARAN & CO.'S
Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street, the great depot for Perfumery and Toilet articles. oct8

WANTED—A SITUATION—As Millwright in Rolling Mill. Best of reference given. Address J. W. G., Pittsburgh Post-office. nov1-6t

CORN MEAL.
Grocers and others can be supplied with an extra article, by
A. BALLOU,
168 and 170 Second street.

OPENING—
ON THURSDAY, 3D INST.
A very handsome assortment of Pattern Bonnets and Hats, of the very latest styles. A large stock just received at the latest Eastern prices. Also the latest styles of sacques and cloaks.
C. BEGGS,
nov1-6t 122 Federal St., Allegheny City, Pa.

FOR SALE.
A lot of ground 57 by 85 feet, on which is erected a Large Two Story Brick House, suitable for a Warehouse or Manufactory, situated on Third Street, between Market and Wood streets.
For Terms apply on the premises, to
JOHN LUNDY.
nov1—1w

1865. 1865.

DIARIES.
Diaries of Every Variety for Sale by
W. S. HAVEN, Stationer.
nov1tf Corner Wood and Third streets.

FROM NEW YORK AUCTIONS.
RIBBONS.
VELVETS,
SILKS.
MILLINERY GOODS, of the newest Styles, for sale at low prices.
R. H. PALMER,
84 Wood Street.
nov1

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS.
STRAW FELT, PLUSH, BRAID,
And all kinds LADIES HATS.
R. H. PALMER,
nov1 84 Wood Street.

FUR GOODS.
R. H. PALMER has just received a full assortment of
LADIES' FURS.
nov1 84 Wood Street.

FANCY KNIT WOOLEN GOODS.
NUBIAS,
SKATING CAPS,
SCARFS,
HOODS,
BREKFAST SHAWLS,
&c., &c., &c.
In full assortment at WHOLESALE.
R. H. PALMER,
nov1 84 Wood Street.

G. W. SMITH'S ALES.

CLOSING UP BUSINESS.
The undersigned, having closed up their business, respectfully request that all parties indebted to us or having claims against us will call and settle at once.
Any persons having empty casks of ours will please leave word at the office, 21 Smithfield street.
EDMUNDS & CO.,
nov1-1w Smith's Ale Agents.

AT T. T. MYLER & CO.'S
WHOLESALE NOTION HOUSE,
No. 62 Wood Street,
A large stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Woolen Hoods, Caps and Turbins. Also, Sontags, Breakfast Shawls, Scarfs, Comforts, Gloves and Hosiery, at
WHOLESALE ONLY.
Just received and will be sold at LOWEST PRICES.
no1

CORDAGE.
OIL WELL,
MANILLA and
HEMP ROPE,
BEST AMERICAN NAVY ORUM,
An assortment constantly on hand and for sale at New York prices.
LONG & DUFF,
90 Water street.
oct29-2m

FIRE WORKS! FIRE WORKS!
A large and fine assortment of
PLAIN AND COLORED WORKS
now being received for the grand celebration on Thursday evening, and for sale by
no 1-3t REYMER & BROS.

GOOD FURNITURE AND NEW CARPETS
AT AUCTION.
Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock precisely will be sold at Masonic Hall Auction House, 55 Fifth Street, an assortment of well kept Household Furniture, Carpets, Queensware, &c., comprising Superior Mahogany Bedsteads, Marble Top Tables and Stands, Walnut 9, 8, Parlor Chairs, Mahogany Hat Rack, Walnut Ottomans, Mahogany Wardrobe, Card Tables, elegant French Bedsteed, Mahogany Dressing, Wash Stands, Cane Seat Chairs and Rockers, Sewing Tables, Jenny Lind and 1, 2, Bedsteads and Mattress, Breakfast, Dinning and Kitchen Tables and Chairs, Lounge, Cot, Venitian Blinds, Parlor Tenders, Piano Cover, Looking Glasses, Queensware, &c. Also Brussels, Ingrain and Stair Carpets, New and Second Hand.
T. A. McCLELLAND,
nov1 Auctioneer.

UNION INTELLIGENCE OFFICE AND BOOK STORE.
Merchants, mine-owners, hotels, restaurants, private dwellings, manufactories, farmers, &c., can be supplied with male and female help for any and every occupation, by applying at the Book Store and News Depot, Sixth street, below Smithfield.
JOHN D. EGAN.

FEATHERS.—
Prime quality of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
R. H. KING,
oct24 Liberty Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLEGHENY BANK, November 1st, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of DIRECTORS, held THIS DAY, R. W. MACKEY was elected Assistant Cashier of this Bank.
J. W. COOK, Cashier.
no2-1dt

ALLEGHENY BANK, November 1st, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 11th inst., free of Government tax.
J. W. COOK, Cashier.
no2-10t

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH, November 1st, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months. Payable on or after the 10th inst. The United State tax will be paid by the Bank.
H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.
no2-8w

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Nov. 1st, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, which will be paid to stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 11th inst., free of Government tax.
JOHN HARPER, Cashier.
no2-1wd&1w

MECHANICS' BANK OF PITTSBURGH, November 1st, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders, on or after the 11th inst.
JOHN G. MARTIN,
no2-10t Cashier.

NOTICE.
The Stockholders of the PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR CO. are hereby notified that the third instalment of TEN DOLLARS PER SHARE is required to be paid at the office of the Company, No. 139 Liberty street.
WM. S. BISSELL,
no2-1w President.

**LINDE

Save Your Pennies.

It is an old maxim—"Save the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves;" but there has been no stronger instance of the truth of it than the large prices which old copper coins have brought at some of the recent sales in New York. We have already published some of the largest prices received, and we find they have excited a little interest among our readers. It is very well to demonstrate the uses of frugality by figuring out stupendous sums in compound interest, but when a single coin that was worth half a cent in the year 1795 is sold for $92 50 in the year 1861, the advantage of having saved it is shown much more clearly to the human mind as usually constituted.

CRYSTALLIZED THOUGHT.—The mind is not like the sea, whose riches cannot be exhausted, but rather a dark cavern, in which stalactites slowly form. When a man has brought out the last of these, then is the time for him to leave off. It is a great pity if the person, honestly thinking that he is still producing stalactites, while his friends see that it is only rough pieces of stone, plucked with some violence from the walls of the cavern. His friends ought to tell him of it, and he ought to stop, and in due time, other crystals may form as perfect and as beautiful as any that he has already found, and that without any conscious efforts. Or if not, then he had better remain forever quiet, rather than weary himself and others also with the same rough fragments from the rock. —*Boston Review.*

HOW SOME VOLUNTEER OFFICERS ARE MADE.—It is reported, says the Washington *Chronicle* of Governor Seymour, of New York, that he signed two hundred commissions in blanks and sent them to the New York State Democratic Central Committee, to be by it given to any worthless scapegrace who was ready to do the wicked work of its party. The men who are found and the commissions issued, but the dark transaction having reached Secretary Stanton's ears, he at once promulgated an order forbidding any volunteer officer from exercising the functions of his office until regularly mustered into the service of the United States. One of the men the commissioned gave information which has now trust, exploded the conspiracy, covering the originators there, of with infamy, and consigning them to a well-merited punishment.

POTATO PUDDING.—Bruise with a wooden spoon, through a colander, twelve middle-sized boiled potatoes; beat up four eggs, and mix these with a pint of good milk; then stir in the potatoes, add sugar and seasoning to taste, butter the dish and bake half an hour. This recipe is simple and economical, as it is made of what is used in most families, viz., cold potatoes, which may be kept two or three days, till a sufficient quantity is collected. A teaspoonful of Scotch marmalade makes a delicious seasoning.

PRESUMPTION IN ART.—The man who pleads guilty to entire ignorance of horse shoeing, and allows the smith to shoe his horse to the best of his ability, will yet dare to interfere with the plan of his house as drawn by an educated architect, criticise acting and singing with the greatest *aplomb*, and pronounce dogmatically upon a picture or statue, though equally uninformed on all these matters.

A RETURNED soldier, who couldn't pick up things with his left hand, because it had been shot off, was teased to walk in a Copperhead procession in Philadelphia. "No! I was compelled once to walk in a rebel procession from Mechanicsville to Richmond—shan't do that thing again, though, voluntarily."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Mr. Chews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that dusty, dirty appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crack or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,
12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50 cents. oc29-1y

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn st., Pittsburgh, Pa. au13-6m

OIL COMPANIES.

ELDORADO OIL COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, October 29, 1864.

DIVIDEND.

Pittsburgh subscribers to the Eldorado Oil Company will receive their dividend at the office of the Union Banking Company, on and after Monday, the 31st inst. By order of the Board.

B. A. MITCHELL,
oc31-3t Secretary and Treasurer.

THE HORSE CREEK OIL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

who own 2,000 acres on the Allegheny river, and upon both sides of Horse Creek, are prepared to lease lots upon their territory of 2 acres each.

For further particulars apply to their Superintendent, Mr. JOB RIDGWAY, upon the premises, four miles above Oil City, Venango County, Pa., or to W. G. SELLES, Jr., Secretary,
oc26-1m No. 10 Merchant's Exchange, Phila.

TARR, STORY AND CHERRY RUN OIL COMPANY.

The subscribers to the Stock of the TARR, STORY AND CHERRY RUN OIL COMPANY are hereby notified to meet at the office of JONATHAN GALLAGHER, No. 1 St. Clair street, on MONDAY, November 14, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of organization and election of officers.

oc26-1m J. L. MARSHALL, Secretary.

GERMANIA OIL COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

President: H. P. MUELLER, 156 Fourth-st.
Sec'y and Treas: R. HONEGGER, 331 Liberty-st,
Directors:
H. P. MUELLER, Pittsburgh.
ADAM REINEMAN, do.
C. SCHWEITZER, Canton, O. se1 5-6f

HOTELS.

JONES HOUSE.—
CHAS. H. MANN, Proprietor,
CORNER MARKET ST. AND MARKET SQUARE
HARRISBURG, PA.

A first-class house, three and a half squares from the depot. n b

THE BELVIDERE HOUSE,
ED. EICHENLAUB, Proprietor,
se10 NEAR SHARPSBURG.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,
FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.

H. EICHMAN.

Mckeesport, September, 1863.

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY,
Pittsburgh, October 27th, 1864.

AN ELECTION

FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY.

will be held at its office, No. 92 Water street, on TUESDAY, November 8th next, between the hours of 10 and 3 p. m.

oc27-td F. M. GORDON, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & C. R. R. Co.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 6th, 1864.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—The agreement modifying the First and Second Mortgages of this Company has been executed by the President, and the Trustees under the Deed of Trust, and the evidences of such agreement to be attached to each bond is now ready. Bondholders may present their bonds at this office, or at the Company's Transfer Agency, No. 20 Nassau-st., Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall street, New York, and have the agreement attached thereto, or they may send to either of the above named places a full description and the number of their bonds, when the agreement will be sent to the bondholder to be by him affixed to the bonds.

W. H. BARNES,
oc10-1m Secretary.

OFFICE EUREKA INSURANCE COMPANY,
Pittsburgh, October 24th, 1864.

AN ELECTION

FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS

of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at its office, on Water street, on TUESDAY, November 8th, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 o'clock, p. m.

ROBERT PITCAIRN,
oc24-3w Secretary.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS BANK,
Pittsburgh, October 21, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS

of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 21st day of November next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, the 1st day of November at 11 o'clock, a. m.

JOHN SCOTT, Jr.,
oc22-11m Cash'r.

EXCHANGE BANK, PITTSBURGH,
October 20th, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN

DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve for one year, will be held at the banking house, on MONDAY, November 21st, 1864, between the hours of eleven, a. m. and two p. m.

The annual meeting of Stockholders will take place on TUESDAY, November 1st, at eleven, a. m.

oc21-11m H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
October 19th, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS

of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the first day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 2 o'clock, p. m. of said day.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank will be held on the last day of November, at 11 o'clock, a. m. JOHN G. MARTIN, Cashier.

oc20-1m

ALLEGHENY BANK, October 18, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS

of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on the 21st day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 2 o'clock, p. m.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held on the 1st day of November, at 12 o'clock, m.

J. W. COOK, Cashier.
oc19 2w

OIL BBL. TRESS HOOPS, for sale by JAMES BOWN, 138 Wood st.

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS
IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of ether, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on 16 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and expert ence, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $15, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
278 PENN STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Second night of the great Tragic Actress, EMMA WALLER, who will appear in her wonderful personation of Sir Walter Scott's
MEG MERRILIES,
With all the original music of
GUY MANNERING.
Meg Merrilies.....Emma Waller,
(The full company will appear.)
Dance Rory O'Moore, as taught by Prof. De Long,
Miss Jennie.
To conclude with the
SWISS SWAINS.
Smlg.....J. O. Sefton.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,
Late Atheneum—Liberty street.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.

Unparalleled attraction. First week of the Comic Pantomimist and Comedian,
GEORGE R. EDESON.
Who will appear in his great character of Nicodemus. The beautiful and artistic sisters MILLIE and CLARA FOWLER; BILLY HOLMES, the people's favorite. The GREAT STAR COMBINATION in a host of minor excellence.
First week of ALI HASSAN.

The great gymnast in his wonderful and terrific feat upon the trapeze. First week of Miss MARION EDESON and Miss LOUISA ROBINSON. First week of Miss SYLVAS CLARKE, the versatile performer.
nov1

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same je26-1y

INSURANCE.

FIRE INSURANCE.
MARINE INSURANCE.
THE PHENIX INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.

Cash Capital.....$500,000 00
Surplus, March 1st, 1864.....222,319 60
Assets.....$722,319 20

THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.

Assets, February 1st, 1864.....$82,000
Cash Capital.....$400,000
The "Washington" issues Participating Policies, which entitle holders to Dividends, sixty per cent. Scrip Dividends were made for the years 1861, 1862 and 1863.

Policies issued for the above staunch and reliable companies on Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, &c., and River and Lake Risks.

S. S. BRYAN, Agent,
59 Fourth street (Burke's Building.)

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President,

Assets, July 1st, 1864.....$11,000,000
Annual Income, over.....2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over.....8,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1858-'62, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent, on Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Willis Boothe, B. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ebert, S. W. Ward, E. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Vankirk, M. Whitmore.
Medical Examiners—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.
GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
jy19-1y 37 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,
Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors:
WM. PHILLIPS, SAM'L. P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT, Capt. A. J. I. RHODES,
JOHN E. PARKE, WM. VANKIRK,
CHAS. S. BISSELL, JAS. D. VERNER,
GEO. B. JONES, C. HANSON LOVE,
WM. B. HAYS, CHAS. ARBUCKLE,
WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary. se7

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. BOOK, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.
Directors.

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
G. G. HUSSEY,	Captain ADAM JACOBS,
HARVEY CHILDS,	R. B. STERLING,
Captain R. C. GRAY,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, Jr.,	R. L. McGAW,
WM. B. FARMSTOCK,	ROBERT H. DAVIS.

se6:1y

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor,
WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors:

WM. BAGALEY,	JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARKE, Jr.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	S. HARRATON,
B. F. JONES,	J. CALDWELL, Jr.,
REMSE OWENS,	JOHN S. DILWORTH,
Hon. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE BINGHAM,
BARCLAY PEARSON,	WM. A. ROGERS.
S. M. KIER.	

de28

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
se21:1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally.
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes,
Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
au22-1y.

DOCTOR JAMES KING,
Office No. 97 Fourth street,
(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)
au4-1y

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, as first class TOILET ARTICLES,
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH.

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE,
J. J. BENDER & CO.,
Have opened in Pittsburgh
A Wholesale Drug and Jobbing House
No. 341 corner LIBERTY and WAYNE streets, opposite Union Passenger Depot,
And now offer for sale a general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, White Leads, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Glassware, &c.

Purchasers will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices such as to give entire satisfaction.

J. J. BENDER & CO.,
corner Liberty and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh.
dec3:1y

BURT'S
Rat, Roach and Bed Bug Destroyer.

This most valuable and popular article for destroying Vermin never fails to give satisfaction.

E. BURT, Jr., Proprietor,
No. 12 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia.
R. E. SELLERS & CO., Wholesale agents for Pittsburgh and vicinity. Sold by all Druggists and dealers in Pittsburgh and Allegheny city. oct4-3m

PITTS., FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER,
Pittsburgh, Pa., October 25th, 1864.

NOTICE FOR PROPOSALS

FOR TWO STRETCHES OF AN IRON BRIDGE OVER THE ALLEGHENY RIVER AT PITTSBURGH, PA.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until 4 o'clock, p. m., of the 15th day of November next, for an Iron Bridge, or for two spans, each about 185 feet in length, over a part of the Allegheny river at Pittsburgh, Pa.

The plans and specifications for the same, will be ready for examination at this office, on and after the 8th day of November next.

oc27-2w JOHN B. JERVIS, Chief Engineer.

WASHITA OIL STONES and SLEPS, for sale by JAMES BOWN, 138 Wood street

PANEL PAPERS — For Halls, Dining Rooms, Vestibules, &c., in fresco and wood colors, at No. 107 Market street, near Fifth. ap22 JOS. R. HUGHES.

FOUNDRIES.

A. BRADLEY, Pres't.....W. VANKIRK, Sec'y
ETNA STOVE COMPANY,
(Successor to A. Bradley.)
MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF
COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING
STOVES.

Among which are the celebrated
EUREKA, TROPIC AND TALISMAN
(Coal Cook-Stoves), the
POMONA, LEDGER AND IRON-SIDES
(Wood Cook-Stoves.) Also manufacture
GRATES, GRATE FRONTS, &c.,
Office and Warehouse, corner of Second and Wood streets Pittsburgh.

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS
AND SMALL MACHINERY
Made to order, in good style, by
EBBERT & PATTERSON,
At the Pittsburgh Economy Works, Grosvenor street, Birmingham.
Office: No. 67 Fourth street,
PITTSBURGH.
jy4-1y

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se17

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS, MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporters, Bed-stead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.

Manufactures Rod Machines, Rolls, Screws, &c.; Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry.

WM. SMITH.....DAVID R. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Dumplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

GROCERS.

SUNDRIES—
200 boxes prime W. R. Cheese;
150 do do Hamburg Cheese;
300 bbls extra No. 1 Salt;
500 bbls white Beans;
20 dozen Brooms;
35 bbls Sweet Potatoes, "Jersey."
In store and for sale by
CHARLES B. BAILEY,
No. 179 Liberty street.
oc13

GEO. B. JONES, } HENRY R. CAMPE. } OLIVER B. JONES
GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
140 Water street, above Monongahela Bridge,
oc12 Pittsburgh, Pa.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

We have associated with us in the
WHOLESALE GROCERY
AND
COMMISSION BUSINESS
HENRY R. CAMPE.

The style of the firm to be GEORGE B. JONES & CO. Partnership to date from September 12th, 1864.
oct2-1m GEO. B. JONES & SON.
JAMES BROWNLEE.....WILLIAM McKAY.

BROWNLEE & McKAY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS
and Dealers in all Kinds of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
No. 16, Diamond, Pittsburgh,

Keep on hand one of the largest and best selected stocks of Groceries and Liquors to be found in the city, which they are prepared to sell at the lowest prices, and on the most reasonable terms. Country merchants, as well as families, both in and out of the city, are invited to give us a call, as we feel assured we can sell to them on as fair terms as any other house in the city. oc6-3m

T. C. JENKINS,
Commission Merchant
and Purchasing Agent.
DEALER IN
Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Feed, Dried and Green Fruits, and all Farm Products.

Orders filled for all merchandise, Pittsburgh manufactures and Refined Oils at dealers and manufacturers rates. No. 239 LIBERTY street, (opposite Wood street.) Pittsburgh, Pa.

Advances made and prompt attention given to all consignments and correspondence.

Pittsburgh References—Hall & Speer, Lloyd & Black, Wm. McCully & Co., M'Donald & Arbuckles, John I. House & Co., John Hall & Co., B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co. se15-1y

J. A. GRAFF.....C. REITER.
GRAFF & REITER,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 27 Wood st., Pittsburgh.
Dealers in Produce generally.

Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Market. au26-6m

R. HONEGGER.
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CATAWBA
AND FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
Liberty street, No. 351, Pittsburgh.
au18-1y

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT
COOK, PETTIT & CO.'S,
No. 12 Smithfield street.

100 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard;
300,000 lbs Plain Sugar Cured Hams;
50,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
25,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams;
200,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
30,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef,
500 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.
my18

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOS. S. DILWORTH.
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield
ja12

WILLIAM BAGALEY
WHOLESALE GROCER,
se7 No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.
MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,
Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
se15

JOHN SEIFERTH.....CHARLES WEIHL
JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,
27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second,
jul Pittsburgh

REDUCTION.

26 Melodeons.

20 Cabinet Organs.

4 Second-hand Melodeons.

FOR SALE AT LESS THAN FACTORY PRICES.

Call at the subscriber's if you want to get an instrument cheap.

CHAS. C. MELLOR,
81 Wood street.

EAGLE TANNERY.—CHARLES KIEFER, Office No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Manufacturer of Oak-tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting LEATHER.

Waxed upper, Kips and Calf Skins.

P. S. Cash paid for all kinds of leather finish d or in rough, also for hides, sheepskins and oak bark. oc8-1y

HENRY L. BUTLER,
CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEER,
No. 75 Grand street,

Surveys of Land and Designs of Machinery executed to order. oct4-1m

JOHN HOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
for the sale of Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, and every variety of Blooms.
se9 No. 74 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiply of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for those notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVING BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

—In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent, per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, a tax of one per cent. is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Up to the 24th of September, the subscriptions to this loan amounted to over

$40,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money.

And all Respectable Banks and Bankers throughout the country will give further information AND AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.
sel-smdaw

J. R. & H. B. FRY,
No. 18 SOUTH THIRD-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,

Purchase and Sell upon Commission every description of Government, State, City or County LOANS or BONDS. They will also give careful attention to dealers in Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and Oil Stocks furnishing by letter information when desired.
sm-Saw

JOHN W. TIERNAN,
STOCK AND BILL BROKER.
Office: 144 Fourth Street,
oct31-6m SECOND FLOOR.

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
27 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.

Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of
OIL STOCKS,
being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se17-tf

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.
BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.
U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,
Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new
7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes.
AND
OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all subscribers.

AD. REINEMAN, Prest.
au18-tf JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	F. O. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA.

WM. K. NIMICK,
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't.
se7 JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, amounting to $1 a year on $100, payable semi-annually; principal payable in three years, or convertible into 5-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars apply to
HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.
jy30

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., No. 59 Gold street.
mh30:1y JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates
By JAMES O'CONNOR,
se7 Office, 55 Market street.

PRINTING

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

KEES & BRO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,
Corner Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se29:1y

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS.
A Full and Complete Assortment
Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
182 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

WALL PAPER.

THE FALL STOCK OF
FANCY GOODS,
Varieties and Toys, Wall Paper, Window Shades and Table Oil Cloths, now just been received at
FORESTER & SCHWARZ,
oct1 164 Smithfield street.

CHANGE OF BASE.—
MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,
COKE, COAL AND LIME.

Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal-yard, west end of the South Common, just below the Penn'a R. R. Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack, Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay or Tile. Having cars of our own on the roads both east and west, we are prepared to furnish our regular western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiogheny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal, for iron-workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur.

Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post-office, or call at our Coal Yard, South and West Common, Allegheny city.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

CHOICE COUNTRY RESIDENCE
FOR SALE,

A good two-story Frame Dwelling House, with eight rooms, besides kitchen, cellar and wash-house; brick barn and carriage-house; two cisterns and spring with pump; with nearly 11 acres of ground, well stocked with fruit trees, grapes and shrubbery. About 2½ acres are well timbered, and four or five slope with a southern or western exposure, well adapted to grape culture. The site is elevated, and the view unsurpassed. Access by the Perrysville plank-road, and within easy walk of Federal street, Allegheny. A rare chance to unite town with country life. Address Box 157 Allegheny P. O. oc 31-2w

THREE LOTS AND HOUSES
FOR SALE,

Situated on the corner of Cherry alley and Second street, late the property of James Stuart, deceased, each lot 20 feet front on second street by 80 feet deep to a 16 feet alley, with a three story brick dwelling and back buildings erected thereon on each lot.

For terms enquire of M. TINDLE, No. 150 Fourth street, or Capt. ARTHUR STUART, on the premises. The above property if not sold previous to that time, will be sold on TUESDAY EVENING, the 6th of December, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 24 Fifth st., to the highest and best bidder for cash.

M. TINDLE,
oct21-td Agent for the Estate.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FARM of 100 acres, 80 under cultivation, balance good timber land, situated on White river Knox county, Indiana, 7 miles from Dicker Station, on the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad. The place is under good fence, and well watered; there is also 50 bushels of wheat; corn and hay on the farm, which will go to the purchaser. The improvements are a good log house of four rooms, with the necessary out buildings for farming purposes. For terms, apply to the Real Estate and Insurance office of

G. S. BATES,
oc29 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

VALUABLE COAL LANDS FOR SALE.

The Ramsey Farm having been withdrawn from the market is now offered for sale. Said land consisting of eighty-three acres, more or less, is about three miles from Jones' Ferry, on the Youghiogheny, of the best quality.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 87 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—

U. S. 6 per cent. 1st Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. 2d Bonds.
U. S. 1 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.

And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin. Bonds and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

oct6

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD

J. B. SEMPLE, Pres. | J. R McCUNE, V. Pres.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 11½ o'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS OCT. 31, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Ask'd
U. S. 6s, of '81	100½	....
U. S. 5-20s	101¾	102
U. S. 10-40s	....	95
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	95¾	....
Connellsville (Turtle Creek) Bonds	....	83¾
Eureka Insurance	....	50
Allegheny Insurance	35	....
84, Clair Street Bridge	....	41
Monongahela Navigation Co	....	47
Connellsville R. R	12	12¾
Pittsburgh and Steubenville	....	105¾
Steubenville and Indiana	....	17
Coal Bluff Mining	....	2
Citizens Bank	70	....
U. S. Telegraph	....	90
Allegheny and Pittsburgh Oil	....	9¾
Fleming & Blood	....	4
Phillips	7¾	7¾
Oil Bank	....	10
Rose	1.10	....
Federal	1¾	1¾
Ohio Valley	....	.95
Stella	....	.90
Horse Neck	....	1¼

SALES AT BOARD OF

U. S. 5-20s	102
U. S. 6-20s	101¾
U. S. Cert. of Indebtedness	95¾
Connellsville R. R. (interest)	12½

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY A. A. BRYAN, BROKER, 89 FOURTH ST.

[Bank and other officers are requested to correct any errors or supply omissions in this table.]

BANKS.

Par Val.	Latest Sales.	Remarks.
100 Second National	....	
100 Citizens' National	102	
100 Fourth National	....	
100 Exchange	70	Div. May 4 ⅌ ct.
50 Commercial	71	" " "
50 Pittsburgh	70	" " "
50 Allegheny	80	" " "
50 Mechanics'	70	" " "
50 Iron City	62	" " "
50 Manufacturers'	61	" " "
50 Kempsell	....	" " "
50 Am. Exchange	....	" " "
50 Manufacturers' Ally	110	....
100 Mount Pleasant Savings	....	4 ⅌ ct.

INSURANCE.

50 Citizens	61	Div. June 4 ⅌ ct.
50 Commercial	55	" May 4 "
50 Hope	35	" " "
50 Pittsburgh	30½	" " "
50 Mechanics'	30½	" " "
50 Pittsburgh	30½	Aug. "
50 Allegheny	37	July "
50 Eureka	35½	" "

RAILROAD.

50 Allegheny Valley	10¾	No Div.
100 Pan Handle	103	Div. May 4 ⅌ ct.
50 Fort Wayne	103½	Div. Oct. 2½ ⅌ ct.
50 Cleveland	102	Div. Oct. 4 ⅌ ct.
50 Connellsville	12	No Div.
do (interest)	12½	"
50 Steubenville	11¾	"
50 Cairo	61	"
50 Kempsell	....	"
50 Ally's & Manch'ter	....	"
50 Birmingham	41¾	"

GAS.

50 Pittsburgh	83½	Div. July $2 50
50 Allegheny	....	" May $1 00
50 Birmingham	81¾	" June $1 00

OIL COMPANIES.

50 Lecha	7¾	Div. Aug. 12 ⅌ ct.
50 Dalzell	3¾	Div. Oct. 1 ⅌ ct.
50 Allegheny and Pitts.	10½	Div. Oct. 2 ⅌ ct.
50 Plats	80	Div. Oct. 3 ⅌ ct.
50 Iron City	....	....
50 Horse Neck	1.10	....
50 Phillips	7¾	....
50 Federal	1¾	....
50 Acme	....	....
50 Whitely Creek	1¾	....
50 Fayette	¾	....
50 Story	....	....
50 Fleming & Blood farm	4	Div. Oct. 2 ⅌ ct.
50 Olmstead	....	....
50 Rynd farm	....	....
50 Plats	....	....
50 Phillips	7¾	Div. Oct. 2 ⅌ ct.
50 Ohio Valley	1¾	....
50 Trade	....	Div. Oct. 1 ⅌ ct.
Cherry Run Central	1¾	....
50 Densmore	2¾	....
50 Noble & Delamater	1¾	....
50 Linden Oil Co	8.05	Div. Sept. 1 ⅌ ct.
Peer Oil Co	1.10	Div. Sept. 2 ⅌ ct.
Oil Basin	....	....

MISCELLANEOUS.

50 Pitts. & Grand Tower	11¾	....
50 Monongahela Nav. Co	83	Div. July $2 50

BONDS.

Allegheny County 6's	100	Coupons Jan'y & July.	
Pittsburgh 6's	99	do	do
7's	97	do	do
Allegheny City 6's	100	do	do
do 7's	97	do	do
Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	105	do	do
do 2d mortg.	100	do	April and Oct.
Connellsville R.R. 6's	82	do	Feb'y and Aug.
Bank R. R. 6's	75	....	....
All Co. Bounty 6's	94¾	....	....
Pitt'gh. Bounty 6's	90	....	....

The Board of Bankers and Brokers held their usual monthly election yesterday, and elected J. R. McCune, Esq., President, and N. Holmes, Esq., Vice President. We learn that the Board are still receiving accessions to their number, which now embraces twenty-eight of the Bankers and Brokers of the two cities—and that their operations prove satisfactory and useful in facilitating the sale of very many of our local Stocks and Government & Securities, of which occur more frequently after the Board in consequence of offering them at the Board. In addition to the sales at the Board to-day, the Connellsville Bonds sold subsequently at 83¾; Philadelphia at 7¾, and Bank of Pittsburgh at 7.

Dalzell was not mentioned at the Board. It is offered on the street at about 8¾. Very little disposition is shown to purchase much of this Stock, and many are selling and investing in companies which promise larger dividends. Phillips is enquired for and 7¾ is freely paid. Many persons think it will be better stock than Dalzell and are changing from one to the other.

The following sales of Stocks were made a Mellvaines Tuesday evening, November 1:

6 shares Bank of Pittsburgh	....	69
$ " First National, Alleghen	y....	1 14
" Monongahela Navigation	....	42¾
20 " Allegheny Insurance Co	....	36
200 " Pittsburgh City, 5's	....	75½
100 " Phillips	....	7¾
100 " Ohio Valley	....	1¾
200 " Federal	....	1 35
100 " Flemming & Blood	....	4
100 " Allegheny and Pittsburgh	....	9¾
100 " Tarr, Story & Co	....	1 18

—The New York *Times* calls attention to three of our leading Western railroads:

"The three Western roads which attract the most active speculation at present, on the Stock Exchange, mainly because of the comparatively low figures to which they had fallen from last Spring, are the Northwest, Fort Wayne, and Pittsburgh. The advance last week in the first is 4 per cent.; in the second, 3 per cent.; and in the last 7½ per cent. The Northwest, Common Stock, has not yet paid a dividend, selling out at 44 as against 68@70 last Spring, before the consolidation of the road with the old Galena line; while the Preference Stock is entitled to 7 per cent. absolute, and entitled to share the future excess of dividends of the Common Stocks 7 per cents up to 10 per cent., had fallen to 68, and is now selling at 79¾@80 per cent., although commanding 93@95 per cent. in June, when the arrangement to subscribe and transfer the old Galena Stock was first announced. A 7 per cent. has been requested to repeat the new capital account of the North-west, we now do so in connection with the other lines which have taken position as dividend paying properties; the Pittsburgh 8 per cent. on a capital cost of $4,000,000, and the Fort Wayne 10 per cent. on a capital cost (not yet made full) of $20,000,000. The dividends of the last-named road were paid 2½ per cent. quarterly on both the old and newly issued shares. Of the new, $1,300,000 has been issued for the improvement of the line, in 1864, and the purpose is, we believe, to devote a corresponding amount to the service of each of the years 1865 and 1866, so as to make the line as originally stipulated on its reorganization, a first-class road, in its roadway, stations, property and equipments, equal to a gross traffic, perhaps, of ten millions a year, in place of $6,000,000, in 1864. The traffic for the first nine months of the present year is $4,949,742, operated at a cost of $2,-946,466. The Cleveland and Pittsburgh road is complete on $8,000,000, equally divided between stock and mortgages. The net earnings would probably justify over 8 ⅌ cent. a year in dividends; the finances of the road being wholly unembarrassed, and the line entitled to share 25½ ⅌ cent. of the gross earnings of the Fort Wayne—with which it has a permanent running arrangement—while the Fort Wayne road shares 73½ ⅌ cent. of the Pittsburgh earnings"

—The imports at the port of New York for the past week have been as follows:

	1863.	1864.
Dry Goods	$2,897,081	$ 721,817
Other Goods	2,599,703	1,417,879
Total	$4,996,784	$2,139,696

The imports show a small figure this week compartively. The dullness of the past season says a New York paper, has not encouraged imports; but the people, after long economy of purchases, must now be pretty bare of goods, and holders estimate that any attempt to replenish would cause a demand that would exceed present supplies. There are large quantities of coffee and sugar here not paid for, and any renewed activity in business would cause an outward current of gold. It has been remarked that the stocks of domestic produce or that which the consumers of imported and manufactured goods have to sell are small, while the quantities of foreign goods of some descriptions are large, awaiting sale. There is this important distinction, however: the goods here are not owned here. They belong abroad, but are sent here to sell if buyers can be found. But both the ability and disposition to buy are for the present in abeyance. The means of the country are becoming exhausted. The stocks of goods that were owned here have been consumed, and the proceeds in greenbacks been invested in Government securities.

—Yesterday the Post Office money order system, which has been so long in successful operation in Great Britain, was begun in this country. Money orders are drawn at the general Post Office in New York upon any of the money order offices, lists of which are posted there and at the several stations, in sums of not less than one nor more than thirty dollars. The rates of commission on orders not exceeding ten dollars, ten cents; over that, but not exceeding twenty dollars, fifteen cents; over twenty and not exceeding thirty dollars, twenty cents. Those desiring to send more than thirty dollars can do so by taking out separate orders to the required amount. At present it would appear that the intention is to issue orders to New York only, but this is not sufficient. Each money order office should issue as well as pay orders, as in the United Kingdom, and this must be done in order to develope the full advantages of the system.

—Some idea of the enormous growth of trade at the West may be formed from the following statement of the value of the imports and exports of leading staples at Cincinnati during the last decade, by which it will be seen that the former have increased nearly five hundred per cent., and the latter more than six hundred per cent. during that period:

	Imports.	Exports.
1854-5	$67,501,241	$8,777,394
1855-6	75,295,901	50,809,116
1856-7	77,950,146	55,642,171
1857-8	53,341,747	52,906,840
1858-9	94,213,247	66,007,707
1859-60	103,347,216	77,037,188
1860-1	90,198,136	67,028,126
1861-2	105,392,863	78,449,802
1862-3	144,189,213	102,397,171
1863-4	389,790,537	239,079,825

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1864.

Business in the Oil way was active with dealers, at least; buyers made up their minds to purchase liberally, and they did so. The sales we report below show that a large amount changed hands. A number of orders were received from Eastern dealers for thousand barrel lots. Those parties that purchased refined early in the day made a good day's operations; at the close of the market, prices had advanced from one to one and one-half cent per gallon. One of our acquaintances purchased 2,000 barrels at the lowest figures; when we parted with him in the afternoon he was in an excellent humor with himself and everybody else. So much for the operations in refined, which foot up to 4,600 barrels. The Crude Oil dealers had a busy time. The demand was active for present and future delivery. The sales exceed 6,000 barrels at a slight advance on Monday's prices. The Allegheny river was in fine boating order. The receipts were 1,504 barrels. Some heavy parcels are known to be on the way down. The market at Oil City was very firm, with an active demand. Sales were making at the wells at $9 00@9 50, according to the location. There were four and a half feet water at that point this would enable the boats to bring out heavy tows. The arrival was the Echo No. 3. The departures include the Echo No. 3 and Advance, both with full cargoes. The Urlida, Leclair, and Petrolia are due to-day. Below will be found the sales that were reported. The market closed in favor of holders.

CRUDE OIL.—This market has been steady for some days, holders exhibiting a good share of independence. Producers have been took hold freely. The sales were liberal, comprising about all the crude that was on hand, with sales also for future delivery. The inspections were 1,445 barrels. Refined exceed 4,000 barrels, as follows:—1,000 bbls to arrive, at 30c, packages returned; 150 bbls do, at 30c, on the spot; 295 bbls do, at 29c; 600 do, at 29c, barrels returned; 327 do, at 29½c, barrels returned; 850 bbls, at 29½c, same terms, and 400 bbls do, at 29½c, packages returned.

PETROLEUM.—Buyers took hold freely yesterday. The sales foot up 4,600 bbls, most of which goes out of the market. Sales 2,000 bbls, bonded A No. 1 brand 60c, for December delivery; 500 bbls, bonded early in the day, bonded, 57c, present delivery; 500 bbls do, 58c, all bonded; 1,500 bbls Brilliant, bonded, December delivery, delivered on board the cars, 60c; 100 bbls Free, 75c.

TAR.—The market is improving. Sales of 50 bbls, a prime article, at $7.00 ⅌ bbl.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

O. C. Brown	152	J Wilkins	185
Smith & Lyons	250	D. Bushnell	579
Poultney	338		
Total	1,504		

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

North American Co, 142 barrels refined for New York.

Lucesco Co, 218 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

Wessenberger, F & Co, 136 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

Standard Co, 358 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

Lockhart & F, 428 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2, 1864.

The Iron market has presented no new feature for some time past. The demand was local. Prices were unchanged. The current rates were as follows:

FLAT BAR.

	⅌ lb
1¼ to 6, by ⅝ to 1 inch	8½
2 to 6, by 1¼ inch	8¾
1¼ to 1½, by ⅜ to ¾ inch	8¾
1¾ to 1¾ by ⅜ to ¾ inch	9

HEAVY BAND IRON.

2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	8¾
1¼ to 1¾ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	9
¾ to 1¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9¼
¾ to ¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9½

HORSE SHOE.

⅝ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅝ inch	9¼

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

2¾ to 6 inch	9¼
1¾ and 2	10
¼ and 1¼	10½
1 and 1¼	10½
⅛ inch	11¼
⅛ inch	12¼
⅛ inch	13

Hoops cut to specifi d lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

	⅌ lb		⅌ lb
1 to ⅝ inch	8½	¼ and 9-16 inch	9
2¾ to ⅞	8½	⅝ to 7-16 inch	9
1 to 1¼ inch	9	5-16 inch	9½
⅞ to 1 inch	9	¼ inch	9½
¾ to 4 inch	9	3-16 inch	10½
½ ⅜ and ⅞ inch	9½		

OVAL IRON.

	⅌ lb		⅌ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	9½	½ inch	9½
⅞ and ¾ inch	9	⅜ inch	9½

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

	⅌ lb		⅌ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	9½	½ inch	9½
⅞ and ¾ inch	9½	⅜ inch	10

SHEET.

No. 10 to 17	11
" 18 to 24	11½
" 25 and 26	11½
" 27	11½

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ⅌ lb extra

PLATES.

3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	10
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ⅌ lb extra.	
Heads	10
Plow Slabs	9½
" Wings	9½

FLAT RAILS

Punched and counter sunk.

1¼ to 2 by ¼ to ⅝ inch	9
1¼ by ⅝ and 7-16 inch	9½
1¼ by ½ and ⅝ inch	9½
1½ by ½ inch	10

FLOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle Iron	9½

RAIL RODS.

Junists	16

NAILS.

	⅌ keg		⅌ keg
10d to 60d Nails, 9	12½	2d Fine	11 87½
8d and 9d	9 37½	4d Lining	12 87½
6d and 7d	9 62½	Clinch	10 62½
4d and 5d	9 87½	Cut Spikes	9 37½
3d	10 37½		
Casing Nails.		Barrel.	
6d	10 13	⅝ inch	11 88
8d	10 13	1 inch	11 13
10d	9 63	1¼ inch	10 88
12d	9 63	1½ inch	10 38
16d	9 63	1¾ inch	9 88
Finishing.		Tobacco.	
6d	10 63	6d	9 88
8d	10 38	8d	9 63
10d	10 13	10d	9 38
12d	10 13		
16d	10 13		

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

¼ cent per pound off Iron (except sheet Iron,) in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS.—66 days credit or 3 per cent. off for cash paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York, par funds or New York exchange remitted on receipt of invoice.

Exports of Petroleum.

The exports of Petroleum from the United States for ten months of the calendar years, 1862-63-64, less one week in October yet to be reported have been:

	1863.	1864.
From	Gallons.	Gallons.
New York	18,251,560	15,884,990
Boston	1,273,453	1,572,297
Philadelphia	6,048,096	4,651,147
Baltimore	652,028	742,602
Portland	13,973	288,567
Total exp't from the U. S.	26,269,145	23,543,202
Same time 1862	....	7,658,677

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Cincinnati.

PER GOLDEN ERA.—R C Loomis, 180 tons pig iron; owner, 4 packages tobacco; Mair & Davidson, 10 bundles; P Dean, 1 barrel whisky; J & Co, 25 barrels oil; Jas Boyd, 30 do coal; W B Cash' wars, 2 P Hanna & Co, 20 tierces lard; Knox & Parker, 10 barrels oil; Little & Trimble, 8 do; Liquor, 8 bales skins, 40 sacks roots; Chas Knap, 100 tons p iron; Spaulding & McKay, 19 ale bbls; press, 1 shaft; G B Jones, 2 coils rope; Ogden & Co, 1 box.

Gallipolis.

PER JONAS POWELL—Ogden, 1 package; Wm Bagley, 60 o bbls; Park & Bro, 40 pieces steel; Clarke & Co, 400 bbls flour, 1 box; R C Loomis, 100 tons p iron; Owner, 16 pkgs.

Louisville Oil Market.

October 29.

Oils—We quote coal or burning oil at 82@85c. per gallon, as to quality. Lard oil ranges from $1 75 to $1 80 for choice, and $1 60 to $1 70 per gal for No. 2, by the bbl. Linseed oil we quote at $1 50 to $1 60 per gallon. Benzine, 60@65c.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1864.

BUSINESS—We have nothing very interesting to notice. The demand for most articles was fair, and sales were moderate. The weather was pleasant. The excitement in regard to the election continues to increase—the eventful 8th day of November will soon be at hand. The receipts of produce was not large. Both rivers are in fine navigable order; boats on the Allegheny are doing a large business; at the Monongahela a considerable amount of activity was perceptible. The new steamer "Commonwealth" was attracting a good share of attention; her mammoth proportions were quite a feature; she will leave for St. Louis this day. The "Emma Graham" left for Zanesville, with a moderate trip of freight and a fair number of passengers. The "Jonas Powell," from Gallipolis, had a good trip; she was detained until to-day at 12 M., when she will positively depart. The "Golden Era" arrived from Cincinnati; she will hereafter run as a regular packet between this port and Portsmouth, making weekly trips; she will leave to-day positively at 10 A. M.; passengers and shippers can rely on this. The "Minerva" has resumed her trips in the Wheeling trade; she will leave to-day. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice, viz:

BACON—The market was steady with a fair demand for home purposes. The stock in first hands is daily disappearing. Among the sales were; Sides, 10,000 lbs at 18c; plain Hams, 5,000 lbs at 20c.; sugar cured Hams were held at 26c.; Sides at 20½@20½c. Inferior lots sold at various prices.

DRIED BEEF—The stock in first hands is not large, and sales of 1,400 lbs sugar-cured at 22½@23c.

LARD—The demand for some time past has been restricted. We note sales of 30 barrels at 22½@23c.

SALT—The market was steady and sales of No. 1 at $3 10 ⅌ bbl.

LARD OIL—The market was steady with a fair demand. Sales of 50 bbls No 1 at $1 85; 20 bbls do No 2 at $1 70 ⅌ gallon.

GRAIN.—The market, generally speaking, was inactive. The demand for large parcels being limited. The sales of wheat from wagon ranged from $1.85 to $1.95 ⅌ bushel. Rye—The last sale reported was at $1.30 ⅌ bushel. Corn was dull, with more sellers than buyers. Sales 400 bushels, ear, new, at $1, 75 lbs to the bushel. Old corn was held at $1.45. Barley—Unchanged. Sales of spring at $1.60; fall, $1.65. Oats were in steady demand; sales of three car loads at 85c@ 86c; sales of 100 bushels on wharf at 82c; 150 do from store at 90c.

POTATOES.—The market contains an ample supply. Prices trend downward. Sales 200 bushels peach bloom, including sacks, at 95c ⅌ bushel; 50 do from store at 85c. Sales 50 bushels Jersey sweet, at $5 per bbl.

FLOUR—The market is not large. The demand is improving. The receipts by the river are on the increase; holders were firm in their views. Among the sales were 50 bbls Monongahela Family at $8, 100 bbls extra family $10 75, 50 do $10 50, 50. 50 do $10 75, 275 bbls do $10 75@11, 150 bbls do $10 50@10 75; sales 100 bbls Extra $9 75@10.

HAY—Baled was sold at $37 per ton. Sales of 13 loads, at the scales, $40.

BUTTER—Was in fair request. Sales 4 bbls at 40c.

PIG LEAD—Sales 100 pigs Galena at 15c, and 100 do at 15¼c. The market contains a fair supply.

POTASH—Sales 5 tierces at 14c.

CHEESE—The supply on hand is ample. Sales 30 boxes Goshen at 24c, 25 do Hamburg 23c, and 50 do Western Reserve 21@22c.

LINSEED OIL—Sales 15 bbls at $1 45 per gallon.

GROCERIES—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. Prices were unchanged.

Pig Iron Receipts Per Penn's Railroad.

The following are the receipts of Pig Iron by the Pennsylvania Railroad for the month of October, 1864, together with the consignees. The receipts, although large, fall short of those of the previous month.

Consignee.	Pounds.
Oct. 1, Rickertson & Co	19,694
1, Shoenberger & Co	18,774
1, J. Moorhead	152,716
1, S. W. Wickersham	38,215
1, Dewey, Vance & Co	45,202
3, Shoenberger & Co	64,438
3, Dewey, Vance & Co	135,872
3, J. Moorhead	108,224
4, Geo. S. Bryan & Co	160,920
4, Shoenberger & Co	18,694
4, J. Moorhead	40,466
5, J. Moorhead	52,776
6, Rickertson & Co	40,048
6, Shoenberger & Co	18,714
6, Geo. S. Bryan & Co	159,932
7, Rickertson & Co	55,316
7, J. Moorhead	153,046
7, Lloyd & Black	25,128
7, John Moorhead	28,550
8, Geo. S. Bryan & Co	153,040
8, J. Moorhead	130,848
8, Shoenberger & Co	18,804
9, J. Moorhead	40,268
10, Rickertson & Co	19,234
10, J. Moorhead	82,700
10, Geo. S. Bryan & Co	67,634
10, J. Wood & Co	26,756
11, J. Morehead & Co	112,656
11, Shoeneberger & Co	37,488
12, J. Moorhead	38,808
12, George B. Bryan	103,971
13, Rickertson & Co	38,808
13, James Wood & Co	50,916
13, J. Moorhead	244,522
13, Shoeberger & Co	18,724
14, Rickertson & Co	21,212
14, J. Moorhead	66,274
14, J. Wood & Co	46,492
15, J. Moorhead	142,828
15, Rickertson & Co	17,646
15, George S. Bryan & Co	44,582
15, Shoenberger & Co	18,144
17, Rickertson & Co	18,192
17, J. Moorhead	125,272
17, Shoenberger & Co	37,488
18, Rickertson & Co	18,824
18, J. Moorhead	40,904
18, S. M. Wickersham	95,180
18, James Ward & Co	23,430
19, Rickertson & Co	18,824
19, J. Moorhead	121,626
19, Shoenberger & Co	18,824
21, Rickertson & Co	38,188
21, J. Moorhead	146,402
21, Shoenberger & Co	18,784
21, H. Critchlow	181,872
21, S. M. Wickersham	72,980
22, Rickertson & Co	54,474
22, J. Moorhead	40,316
22, Shoenberger & Co	16,916
24, J. Moorhead	331,092
24, H. Critchlow	146,402
24, Shoenberger & Co	37,648
25, J. Moorhead	168,318
25, Rickertson & Co	19,194
26, J. Moorhead	90,604
27, Rickertson & Co	19,434
27, J. Moorosad	84,280
27, J. Moorhead, (mill ore)	40,438
28, J. Moorhead	94,088
28, G. S. Bryan & Co	112,000
28, Shoenberger & Co	18,000
29, J. Moorhead	45,120
29, C. Knapp	20,500
30, J. Moorhead	40,320

Receipts of Blooms for October.

The following are the receipts of Blooms per the Pennsylvania Railroad for October, 1864, furnishing the number of pieces together with the pounds. The receipts were larger than the previous month:

Consignees.	Prices.	Lbs.
Oct. 1, Lloyd & Black	169	19,740
1, J. Moorhead	201	24,035
1, Lyon, Shorb & Co	162	20,045
4, J. Moorehead	360	40,340
5, Lyon, Shorb & Co	83	18,320
6, Lyon, Shorb & Co	324	41,170
7, Lloyd & Black	176	20,400
7, J. Moorhead	372	42,400
7, Jones, Boyd & Co	360	37,275
7, Lyon, Shorb & Co	162	20,505
8, Lyon, Shorb & Co	164	19,005
10, Hallman, Bahm & Co	201	22,980
10, Lyon, Shorb & Co	194	36,525
11, J. Moorhead	182	20,630
11, Lyon, Shorb & Co	408	58,875
12, Lyon, Shorb & Co	83	18,580
14, J Moorhead		39,835
15, J. Moorhead	180	20,205
15, J. Moorhead		59,405
15, Lyon, Shorb & Co	324	42,735
15, Shoenberger & Co	160	22,880
17, Shoenberger & Co	160	22,465
17, Lyon, Shorb & Co	324	42,525
18, D. C. McCormick	352	40,775
18, Jones, Boyd & Co	180	18,725
19, D. C. McCormick	176	20,775
19, Lyon, Shorb & Co	324	41,435
20, Lyon, Shorb & Co	324	42,735
20, J. Moorhead	370	40,785
21, Lyon, Shorb & Co	177	37,085
22, Lyon, Shorb & Co	324	42,940
22, Lloyd & Black	175	20,705
22, Jones & Laughlins	180	21,680
22, J. Moorhead	172	19,880
22, Lyon, Shorb & Co	162	20,595
22, Shoenberger & Co	160	22,985
24, D. C. McCormick	179	20,830
24, Lyon, Shorb & Co	162	20,490
25, D. C. McCormick	174	20,725
27, Lyon, Shorb & Co	162	20,468
27, Shoenberger & Co	160	18,000
27, James, Boyd & Co	186	19,545
28, Lyon, Shorb & Co	240	54,860
29, Lloyd & Black	356	42,100
29, Lyon, Shorb & Co	162	20,855
31, Lyon, Shorb & Co	810	90,000
31, J. Moorhead	188	18,000
31, D. C. McCormick	178	18,000

The Stock of Cotton in England and France.

We have received the following statement from a most respectable authority in the cotton trade:

Stock of cotton in Liverpool Oct. 1, 1864, estimated at 412,430 bales, at 1s 6d ⅌ lb, or £22 10s per bale	£9,279,675
Cotton at sea October 1, 1864, estimated at 500,000 bales for Great Britain, say at same price	11,250,000
Loss on above 912,430 bales at 6d ⅌ lb, or £7 10s ⅌ bale	6,843,225
A fall of another 1d ⅌ lb would be 25s ⅌ bale, say on 942,430 bales	1,140,837
On 1st of October, 1863, the stock was 592,940 bales, at 2s ⅌ lb, or £30 ⅌ bale	5,788,200
On same date there were about 300,000 bales at sea, at £20 ⅌ bale	9,000,000

—*Manchester Guardian, Oct.* 15.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

October 29.

The sales of leaf at the Auction warehouses numbered 105 hhds, with no sales at the Louisville warehouse. At the Pickets 15 hhds low grade logs sold at $6 50 to $9 60; 5 hhds good lugs at 10 50 to 12 75, 8 hhds at 13 00 to 15 75, and the balance of the trash, fair leaf at 16 50 to 26 50. At the Ninth street, 10 hhds sold at $8 00 to 9 90, 4 at 10 00 to 12 75, 6 at 13 00 to 16 50, and 4 of fair leaf at 21 25 to 29 25. At the Boone house 8 hhds inferior at $7 30 to $7 90, 7 hhds light logs, at 8 00 to 9 50, 5 of good lugs at 10 00 to 12 75, 10 hhds at 13 00 to 19 00; good leaf at 20 00 to 29 25, and one of choice leaf at 37 50.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

October 29.

Market active at satisfactory prices. Sales foot up 25 hhds and 6 bxs, as follows: 2 hhds scraps at $4 10 to $5; scraps at $5.60; 9 factory lugs at $8.60 to $9.60; 1 planters do at $11; 4 common shipping leaf at $13 to $15; 3 medium do at $17 to $20.25; 3 good do at $24 to $28; 2 common manufacturing leaf at $35.75 to $82; and the bxs at $3.20 to 27 ⅌ 100 lbs. Bids on 10 hhds rejected.

THE HOG TRADE.

CHICAGO MARKET.

The supply in the various sales pen to-day, including those left over from yesterday, numbered 11,800 head. The market was dull and unsettled, and prices were at a wide range. At some of the pens $10@10 50 was paid for smooth, well-fatted lots of 200 to 280 lbs average, while at other pens equally as good droves sold at $9 50 @9 75. And this state of things can never be successfully overcome, and uniform prices established, until a consolidation of the stock yards of this city is effected. There was a decided improvement in the quality of the stock to-day, yet under the depressed condition of the market prices suffered a decline of fully 25 @35c ⅌ 100 lbs on all grades. Sales include 5,800 head, 3,850 of which were taken by packers, and the remainder by shippers, at $10@10 50, principally at $10, for good smooth lots of 200 to 280 lbs average, and $8@9 for medium grades.

ST. LOUIS.

Demand and market firm. One of our largest packers killed over 1,000 head yesterday. Arrived 388 head. Sold 548 as follows: 6 averaging 170½ at 8c; 146 do. 175 at 9c; 32 do. 190 at 9¾c; 65, 56, 169 do. 220 at 9½c; 14 do. 190 at 9¼c; and 37, 52, and 97 same weight, at 10c. ⅌ lb gross.

CINCINNATI.

There is a firm feeling in the Hog market, at $10 gross, and drovers are holding good averages 50c to $1 higher. Suitable, safe weather is all that is necessary to put the trade in motion, though, if the Kentucky Hogs are to be packed in that State, we may not have as heavy early arrivals as usual heretofore, for the stock from that State is always handled earlier than that from Ohio and Indiana.

Boston Shoe and Leather Market.

The market for boots and shoes is without material change, though a number of Western buyers are "bobbing around" to be certain what are the prospects and probable conditions of trade after the Presidential election. Contrary to expectation, they find no great accumulation of stocks, and prices pretty stiff, and rather independent of gold fluctuations. To be sure leather is cheaper; but at this late period of the season, that fact can have but little influence upon the price of wood for ready made up for the fall and winter trade. Stocks in the hands of manufacturers will be sold, probably, about prime cost, as far as they will go, but will not be replaced by similar goods to any extent, unless the wants of consumption shall prove more pressing than now anticipated.